UNE 14, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 62, NO. 41 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Clarence F. Sims, A.R.P.S.

A boat, fine weather, and a few hours of leisure make a sure-fire antidote for anyone's troubles.

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THE FRONT PAGE

It's a Good Beginning

THE announcement that 5,000 Displaced Persons will be admitted to Canada in the near future is encouraging if it may be taken—as we think it may—as the first item of a program and not as a complete program in itself. We are a little alarmed at Mr. Howe's theory that the Displaced Persons now in Europe and under the charge of I.R.O. number only 350,000; the correct figure, according to our information, is very close to a million. But even at Mr. Howe's estimate it seems fairly safe to assume that the Government will not seek to maintain that Canada is doing its full duty when it accepts just over one and one-half per cent of the total number of persons for whom a haven must ultimately be found somewhere.

The Government's action, so far as it goes, is the best possible reply to the wholly unnecessary and regrettable uproar that was raised in the previous week about the importation of 100 Polish girls by Mr. Ludger Dionne for employment in his textile mill in Quebec. This uproar was mostly started by Mr. Coldwell, who is at heart profoundly anxious to help the cause of the Displaced Persons, and it would never have been raised if the Government had adopted this general policy a little earlier.

The cause of the whole trouble is of course to be found in the Government's persistence in doing everything relating to immigration by order-in-council. This insistence led to a very natural suspicion that Mr. Dionne, who is a Liberal member of Parliament, was getting some kind of special privilege, whereas what he was permitted to do by order-in-council was no more than what any Canadian employer having jobs to fill ought to be permitted to do by general statute law. There is only one possible ground of objection to the Dionne transaction, and that ground consists in the fact that Mr. Dionne has vacancies in his mill which he cannot fill from Canadian sources of labor. The trade union people, to whom Mr. Coldwell was obviously catering, maintain that the reason why Mr. Dionne has these vacancies is because his wage rates are too low. This is obviously a claim which could be made about any employment vacancy in the country. The answer to it is that the terms on which the Polish girls are working do not violate the law in regard either to contract or to minimum wage and other labor requirements. To argue that certain employment conditions are improper merely because the employer has not been able to get enough Canadians to accept them is a most dangerous course, and one which is obviously fatal to all hope of bringing to Canada any refugees except those who are going to be self-employed. Nobody wants to bring out refugees to work in industries which are already amply supplied with Canadian labor.

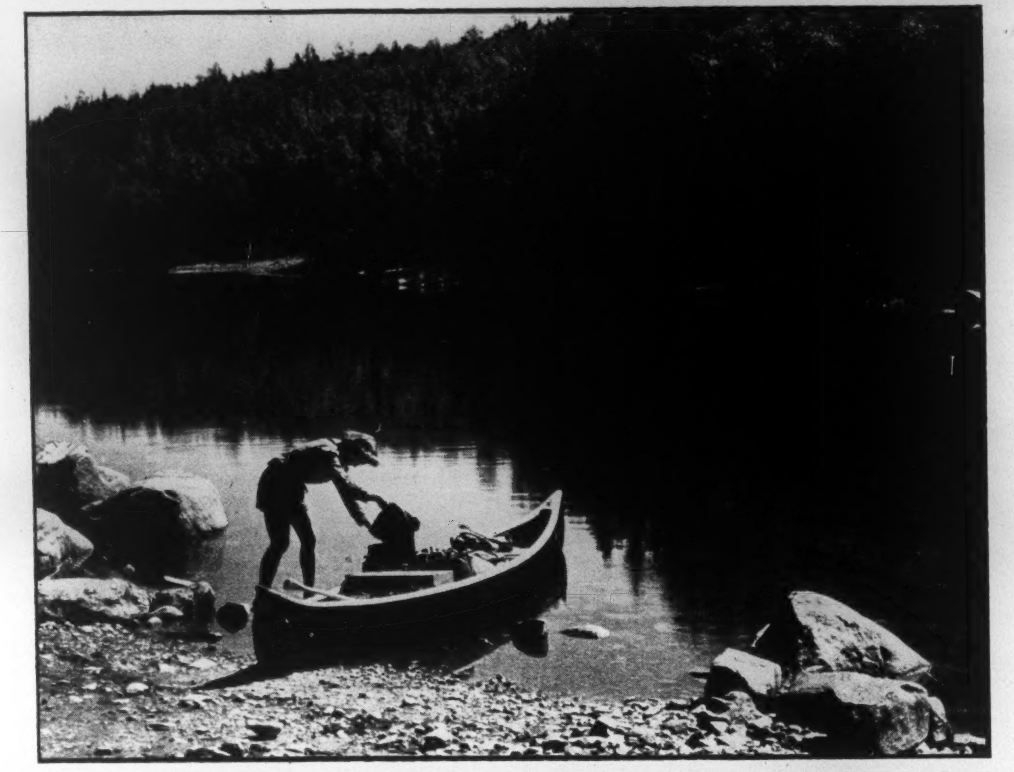
No employer is going to pay the transportation cost of a worker from the D.P. camps without being reasonably assured that he will either get it back in cash or will have the services of the D.P. for a sufficient length of time to justify the expenditure. On the other hand both the Immigration Department and the D.P. are naturally anxious for a guarantee that the D.P. will be employed for two years after arrival. If the form of contract which offers these mutual securities is to be prohibited as a species of indenture there will be practically no Displaced Persons ever brought to Canada.

Displaced Persons

AT THE present time, outside of the possible operations of a few industrialists like Mr. Ludger Dionne, Canada offers no hope of admission to any of the Displaced Persons in the camps of Europe except relatives (unhampered by dependents, and of a limited range of age) of persons already in Canada, and a moderate number of farm and forest workers with guaranteed prospects of employment. Transporta-

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Canada Has Canoe Trips for Any Requirements



1 At start of a canoe trip, load carefully. Trim 17-footer as shown, or even a 16-ft. pleasure canoe, will carry astounding weight if packs are well arranged. Bow should . . .

Story and Pictures

by Harry Rowed

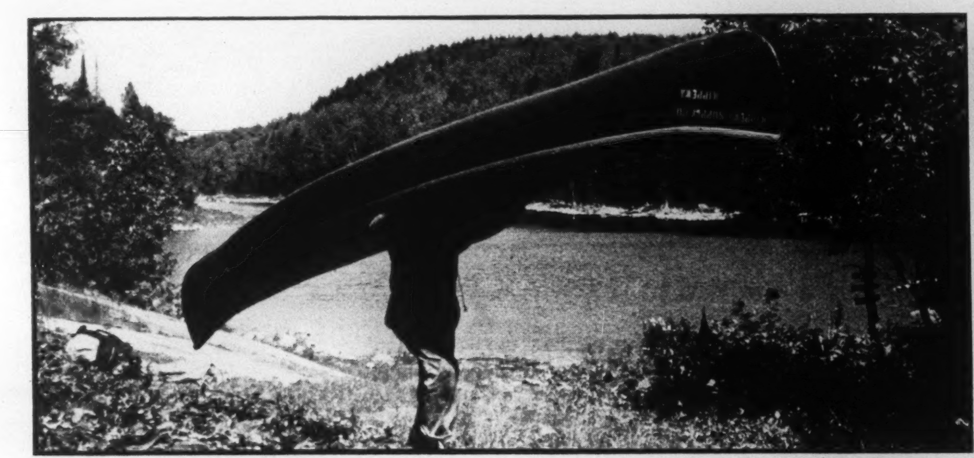
"THOUSANDS of young men today are looking for that self-reliant, adventurous type of holiday" we read in an advertisement extolling a canoe trip as a cure for most ailments. The ad could have gone farther and still kept well within the bounds of truth. For canoe trips, often lengthy ones far into Canada's hinterland, have been the vacation joy of many outdoorsmen — and women — much nearer 60 years than 20. Perhaps the copy writer meant young in spirit.

Idea of the "end of steel" is always exciting, even if it only means the terminal of a branch line. Kipawa, Que., the region where the accompanying photographs were taken, is just exactly that. It has the added feature that the canoeing waterways lap within three feet of the railway tracks. If you are in a hurry to loosen up paddling muscles, you can step right from the train into the canoe.

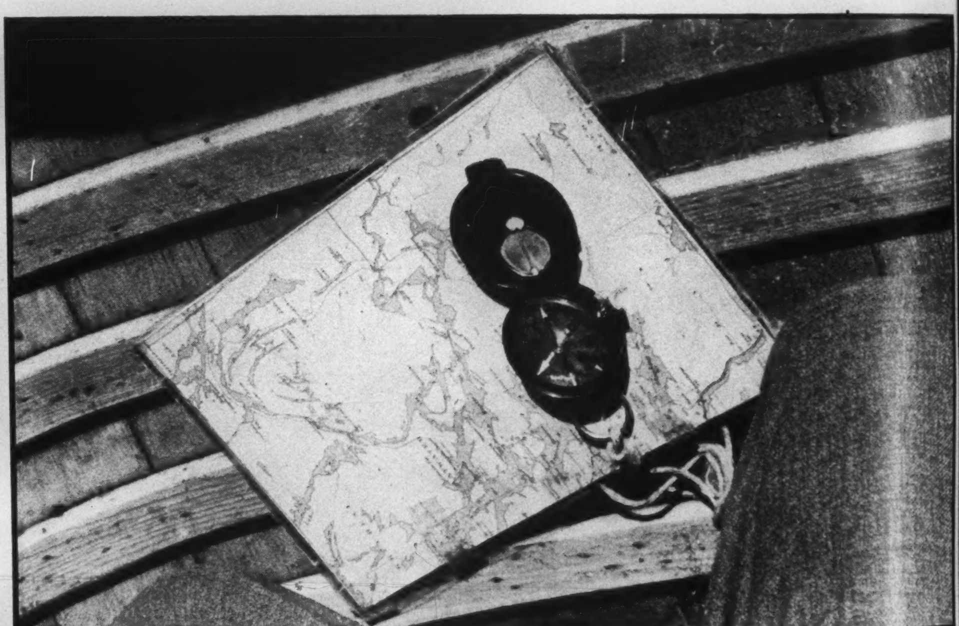
Actually, you shouldn't combine rush and canoe trip without good reason. Once, in a younger, portage-toting day and with a writer who had to be back for some sort of deadline, we paddled a 600-mile stretch of the Churchill River and tributary streams with such vigor that the canoe seemed to leave a swell like the "Tadoussac" on the Saguenay. Night-paddling to gain time, we became lost and windbound on island-studded Lac la Ronge in northern Saskatchewan, and finally had to cap off the "holiday" with 60 hours straight of travel and no sleep. The Indians can have that sort of thing as far as I'm concerned—but they're much too travel-wise to want it!

THERE is a moral. If you are going to paddle your own canoe this summer, choose a trip within the means of your strength and your experience. For Canada offers more choice of route for the canoeist than any country in the world. Almost every province boasts made-to-order trips, some covering settled regions where the village store is never too distant, others reaching into the Northland or mountainous terrain, where only the occasional line-bound trapper or nomadic bands of Indians are likely to be guests at your shoreline campfire.

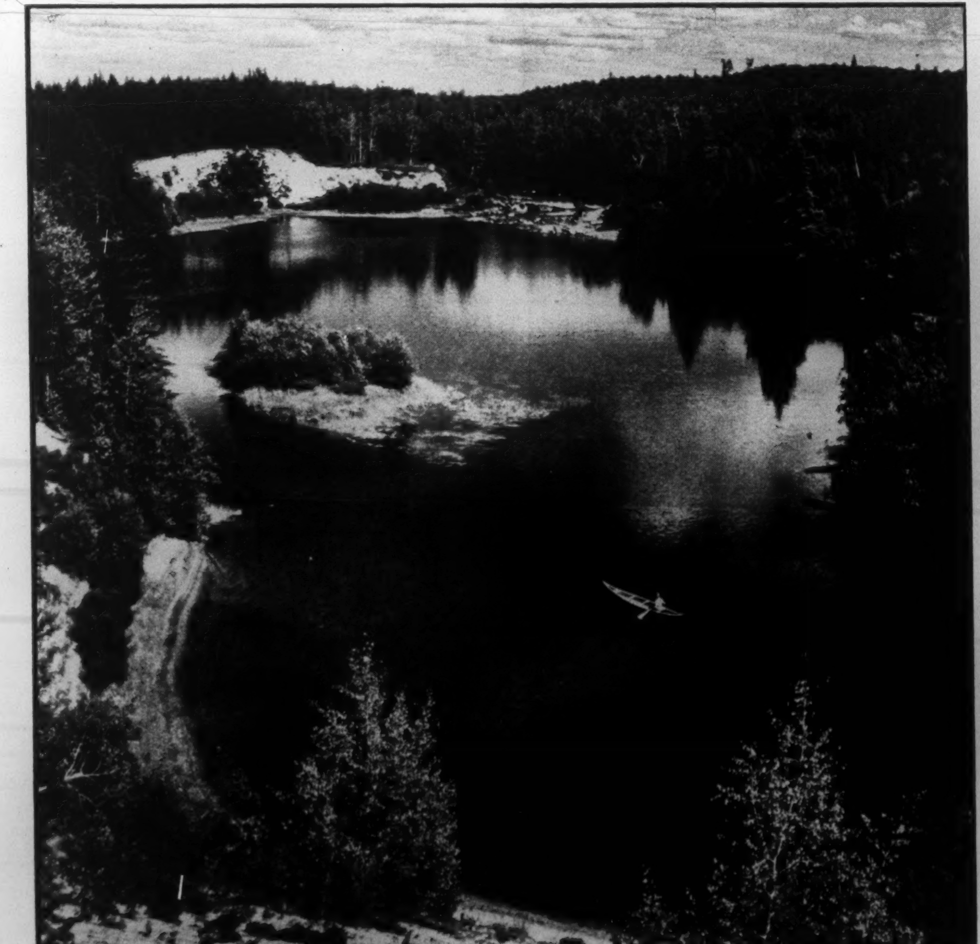
Good canoes can usually be rented at your "jumping-off" place but make arrangements before you leave home. Plan a day or two during your trip for recreation or exercise, whichever you need, and be drastic in eliminating excess baggage, especially if portages are to be many and lengthy.



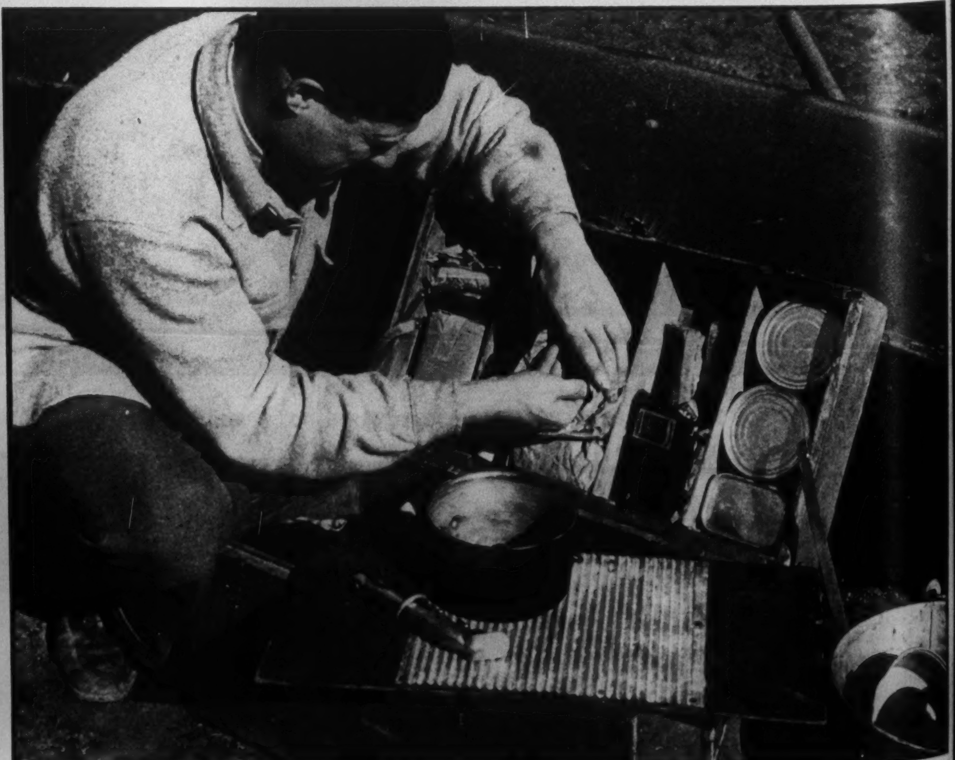
2 . . . be slightly higher than stern. If you've never portaged your canoe, practise beforehand; leave canoe yoke at home, two paddles make better shoulder rests.



3 Do buy a good compass. Map-reading adds enjoyment to trips through new country, may eliminate miles of unnecessary paddling and chances of getting lost.



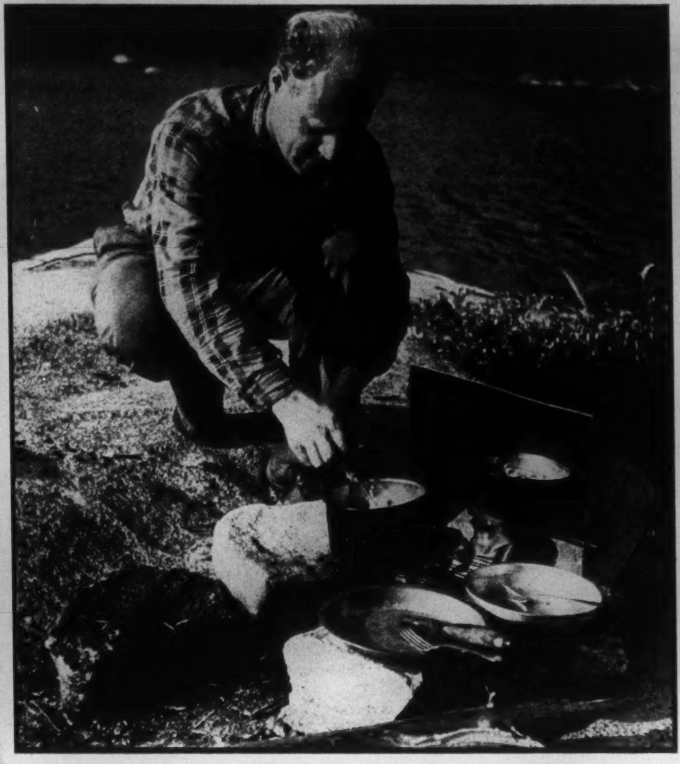
4 Don't overlook time for recreation and relaxation. This bulge in Quebec river afforded two days of exciting angling and compass-line hikes to . . .



5 . . . nearby lakes. Grub-box should be waterproof and compact, not too difficult to tote on portages. That's a washboard attached to lid panel of this plywood box.

But Know Your Strength and Never Be In a Hurry

6 Don't travel too far the first day or two. Develop a rhythmic paddling beat and you can keep at it all day. Cooking is part of . . .



7 . . . the fun. Homemade reflector oven (above) folds up, weighs only two pounds. Tent needs to be insect-proof . . .

8 . . . not large or weighty. Pitch clear of trees which might topple or attract lightning.

9 Eating off the land is sometimes possible, but don't count berries on your grub list unless the season is right and the crop reports are encouraging.

10 Tarpaulin is a "must" on equipment list, to cover dunnage if you paddle on a wet day, as an excellent emergency shelter, to gather spruce boughs for beds, or to form tent floor.

11 Casual habits (above) can be dangerous in the woods. Boots are not best for canoe trips. Better moccasins and moccasin rubbers.

12 Check over canoe bottom if you've tackled shallow rapids or landed along boulder-strewn shorelines during the day. For minor canvas repairs, spruce gum substitutes for prepared marine glues.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Do Today's Writers Not Recognize Original Worth-while Ideas?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ACCORDING to Mr. Middleton (S.N., May 31) a writer's first requirement is not literary talent or brain power, but self-confidence. Such advice is somewhat superfluous today, when the literary market is glutted with books and authors whose chief claim to a hearing, or reading (the hearing is usually in court, on charges by the Society for the Suppression of Vice) is their energy and self-esteem. If there is any other valid reason for reading them, I should be glad to hear it.

There was a time when embryonic writers had good sense enough, or sufficient taste, to recognize their own talent, or lack of it, and to know that what they had to say was important to a degree warranting their efforts and the public's support. Due possibly to the puerility of our educational system, today's writers either do not know an original, worth-while idea when they see one, or they just don't have any. And even if they had one, their technical knowledge of the craft is so slim, in their reliance on four letter words and gutter jargon, that a good idea wouldn't have a chance in their hands anyway.

A second factor that induces today's mediocre literary standard, is the shadow the cash register casts on our society, writers included. The retreat from good literature is strewn with the corpses of best-sellers and book club selections. As far as good writing is concerned, Sinclair Lewis died 20 years ago, but his ghost carries on as an overpaid pamphleteer. And it is notable that American writers, the highest paid in history, seem unable to produce individually more than one outstandingly good book, and then are involuntarily retired to become the favorite and unhappy victims from which the cannibalistic critics periodically refresh their diet.

Tolstoy's conception of art and his advice to the artist are the lights toward which we in the darkness should look. Most helpful are his assertions that "art is not a handicraft, it is the transmission of feeling the artist has experienced . . . There is no position more injurious to the artist's productiveness than the position of complete security and luxury in which our society artists usually live . . . The artist of the future will live the common life of man, earning his living by some kind of labor . . . and will be unable to understand how an artist, whose chief delight is the wide diffusion of his works, could give them only in exchange for certain payment."

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established Dec., 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
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Vol. 62, No. 41 Whole No. 2830

To Speak or Not to Speak

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS glad to note that your editorial on the Paul Robeson Recital (S.N., May 31) pointed out the main objection to his speaking, *viz.*, that people had paid their money, by which a fine hall was provided, to hear him *sing*. Had I been present and found that he took advantage of my admission fee to expound his political views, I should have been very vexed and might have felt like throwing things at him which might have caused serious disturbance.

This, I think, is the whole point and one entirely missed by most commentators. I have no objection to his hiring a hall and setting forth his views to any who care to come and listen, and I am sure the good people of Toronto would raise no riot nor refuse him a hearing under such circumstances.

W. A. LINCOLN, M.D.
Calgary, Alta.

Feeding the World

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. STEWART C. Easton's proposal for conquering World poverty (S.N., May 31) leads me to think that, though it be a consummation devoutly to be wished, the difficulties are insuperable. Among the innumerable problems is that of the ever-growing population and the ever-shrinking number of fertile acres. Ruthless cutting of forests without re-planting, large scale "scientific" farming in the west without replenishing the land with animal manure or humus restoratives, erosion by storms and spring floods due to absence of trees, and many other prodigalities have reduced the food producing area of North America alarmingly. It is true that governments have noted this portent in recent years, but cures are more difficult and slower than prevention would have been.

The story of North America could become a repetition of North Africa. Gibbon tells us of the hundreds of cities flourishing in that continent in the days of the early Roman Empire, where little but desert is to be found today. The Sahara marches southward ten miles a year, with little or nothing being done to halt it.

It seems that the French and South Germans have been successful in retaining the fertility in the soil. There in normal times, small mixed farming, with plentiful livestock, perpetuates a rich agriculture. In Canada this pertains to Quebec, where the farmer annually enriches his land, more than elsewhere.

While man destroys his food potential he goes apace procreating his kind. Excepting during war, the world population grows continually. (India increased by fifty millions during the last decade.) As science removes many of the causes of infantile mortality and general contagion throughout the world, will the world population not become more under-nourished?

It appears that the only humane solution is a large and rapid contraction of the world birth rate. Why beget the little ones to a life of want?

Mr. Easton proposes that North America donate all possible food and goods, that it tax itself higher, and that it try to dissuade enigmatic Russia from its attitude of suspicion, this last not being the least difficult. With instant obliteration the alternative, Mr. Easton's price does not seem excessive. We must realize, however, that the food of America can assist only in the interim, not *ad infinitum*. If the world population is to increase interminably, it will go hungry, with all that that means.

Welland, Ont. R. E. BARRON

For the World's Dinner

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

STEWART Easton's provocative article (S.N., May 31) brings a fresh, if for 1947 a bit too idealistic, approach to securing the world peace. But the assumption by the U.S. of loading the world dinner table, even for a short time, is a tough assignment, granted that production is at a firm high level. And anything less than maximum food production is felt by shortages in the U.S. itself. A prominent farmer-friend of mine in Hillsboro, North Dakota, has written an interesting letter concerning some of the problems which U.S. farmers today are meeting in their efforts to gear up food production. He reports in part:

"I am certain that the [U.S.] farming industry as a whole is doing all it can to increase food production in response to the present high prices, and at the same time maintain a policy of good soil management and conservation for the long pull ahead, when it is considered that there still exists a severe shortage in farm equipment.

"As an illustration of the present farm equipment situation: I recently inquired of one local dealer in farm equipment as to the possibility of purchasing a grain drill. He informed me that he has orders on hand for approximately 20 grain drills awaiting delivery by the manufacturer for each size and model of the make which he handles, and that deliveries are extremely slow; probably many more like myself gave it up and patched up the old one for further service. This for only one dealer out of the seven located in this one town of about 1,500 people! Prices of farm equipment have never been higher, and probably will not be reduced until supply again catches up with demand.

"It is hoped that the general public has not lost sight of the fact that coal, steel, and, incidentally, and of immediate concern, telephone service (and a lot more could be mentioned), all go into the manufacture of farm equipment. Thus it will be seen that labor unions should think well what their going out on strike may mean to the production of food on the farm—for U.S. and overseas.

"Why not everyone make this a watchword?—Increased Production Means Lower Prices."

Carberry, Man. HARLAND WISMER

Abolishing "George's Wife"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR fine article on Robertson Davies (S.N., April 26), the writer says, "But it was the *Examiner* [Peterborough] which launched the successful drive to abolish the inane and lugubrious 'George's Wife' from the radio; and for this alone Davies deserves the thanks of all those who believe that adult fare should grace the Canadian airwaves." To these sentiments we heartily agree. The point which puzzles us is that "George's Wife" is still on the radio.

We would like to know how one could—that is, one not of the C.B.C.—abolish *anything* from the radio.

Edmonton, Alta. E. SMITH

Grandfather's Mill

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH interest and pleasure we saw the pictures of the little woollen plant at Appleton (S.N., May 17). Great was our disappointment, however, when we read the article on pages 2 and 3. In writing even so brief a history of the Appleton Mill it seems incredible that the name "Teskey" is not mentioned, when at one time there were seven Mrs. Teskey's in the village.

About 1820 John Teskey, with his wife and children came out from Ireland and settled near where the village of Appleton now stands. Sometime before 1864 his grandson John Adam Teskey built the little woollen mill. Appleton about this time was a prosperous little village and must have been a gay place as there were so many young people. The village was first called Teskeyville, but changed to Appleton because apples were found growing wild when the settlers first came over a century ago.

Through the depression the mill was closed for a number of years. Mr. Caldwell was owner for a number of years, and Mr. Collie coming more recently may have little knowledge of the long history of the prosperous mill he now owns. Enclosed is a shipping tag of the days when our grandfather owned the mill. These facts may be of interest to some who were familiar with the earlier Appleton.

ORRIE WEST WARREN
KATHLEEN WEST STEVENSON
Owen Sound, Ont.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

IN AN essay "Civilization on Trial", Professor Arnold Toynbee reminds us that 300 million years ago, there was a reign of great armored fishes—creatures that "accomplished the tremendous achievement of growing a movable lower jaw." It is well to keep in mind that, thereafter, they became extinct.

•

Moscow radio tells us that Canadians "are getting more and more uneasy about infiltration of United States troops into the Dominion." Only the other day, we spotted two suspicious characters of martial mien thinly disguised as Shriners.

•

From Hansard, 1947: Mr. Abbott: "I would hope that it would be possible to remove this (luxury) tax as soon as it can be done."

From Heywood, 1546: "The cat would eate fish and would not wet her feete."

•

Saga of the 19th Hole

A current magazine article refers to Scotland's Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews as "not the oldest club in the world, but steeped in tradition." Surely the best place in the world to be steeped!

•

A Boston news item tells of a man who claims he can forecast weather for an indefinite period, and that on Wednesday, May 23, in the year 1,109,946, the weather will be hot and muggy. This will be good news for those who have not yet removed the double windows.

A columnist, specializing in matrimonial problems, writes that "wives of today have changed beyond recognition." Any husband failing to recognize the one he has at home should report to the nearest police station.

•

In reply to a correspondent who writes to say he saw the rare whooping crane in the vicinity of Toronto, the explanation seems to be that the bird hadn't the slightest idea where it was.

•

Or an Anaesthetic

From a directive to income tax officials in dealing with a taxpayer whose estimate is not acceptable:

"We must be as decent as a doctor who has bad news for a patient."

As a further suggestion, where the operation is severe, it would be a really nice gesture to fortify the patient with a suitable stimulant.

•

It is reported that the new British Rolls Royce car is likely to be ready at any time now, and the price in Canada will be somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000. But we can't have that and our butter, too.

•

Since a newspaperman asked in his publication: "Where are our great Canadians?", many of our M.P.'s are said to have developed a little cough every time they see a reporter.

•

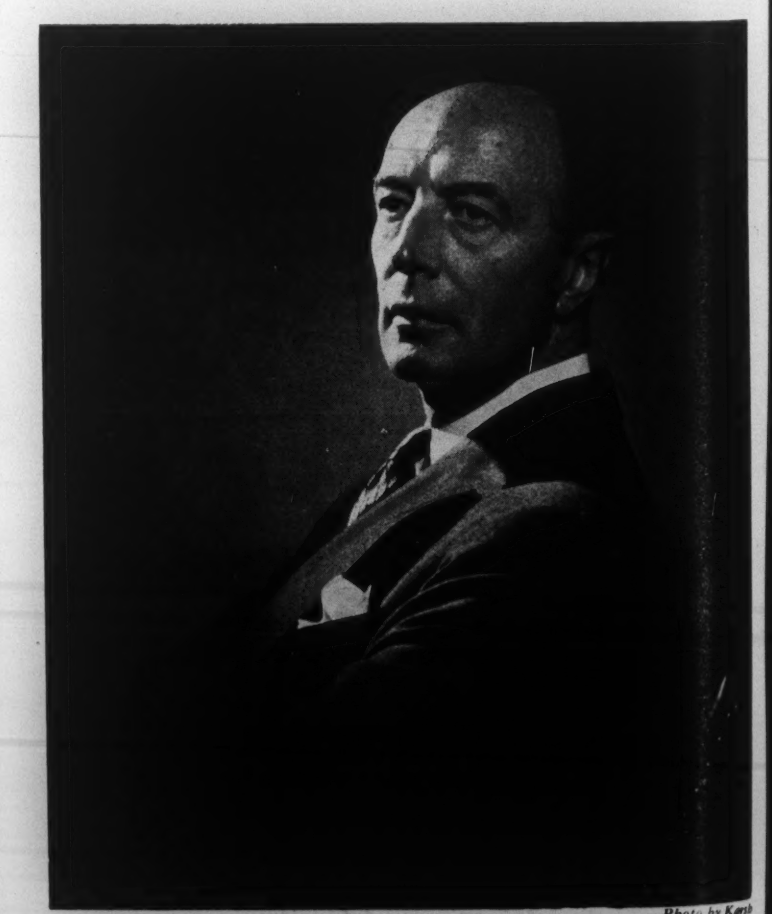
After reading in a current magazine that short men make the best husbands, our niece Ettie says these are the kind she will always make a point of marrying.

•

Caption in an Ottawa paper:

80 TOMBSTONES UPSET IN
ONTARIO CEMETERY

It is a depressing job.



—Photo by Karsh

New York banker Robert Abercrombie Lovett will assume his duties as U.S. Under-Secretary of State on June 30. His appointment and that of Norman Armour this week to the post of Assistant Secretary are further steps in the almost complete reorganization of State Department command since George C. Marshall took charge of U.S. foreign policy. Under Mr. Lovett will be three Assistant Secretaries handling political, economic and administrative affairs. Mr. Lovett was an alumnus of both Yale and Harvard Universities and is a director of several important companies.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

tion of these persons to Canada is rendered extremely difficult by the smallness of the number which can be assembled (owing to the smallness of the admissible classes) at any one sailing date. If it were possible to assemble something like two thousand people at a shipping point every three or four weeks a vessel could be secured to transport them; but the present groups of fifty or a hundred have to be looked after in the already crowded passenger lists of the regular sailings.

The Canadian politicians, and still more the Canadian public to whose views they have ultimately to conform, should realize that, apart altogether from the other miseries of their situation, the Displaced Persons in Europe are rapidly approaching a condition in which their nourishment will be inadequate to keep them in decent health, and that a fairly high percentage of deaths from malnutrition will be inevitable. This condition, it is true, faces a large part of the population of Europe, while North America continues to fill its garbage cans with enormous quantities of vitamins and calories. But the Displaced Persons are in a very special sense the responsibility of the victor nations, as the Germans, Austrians and Italians are certainly not; and the delay in the opening of the doors of nations such as Canada, the United States and the South American republics is nothing less than a deliberate, though unintentional killing of many human beings of fine character who have already endured great sufferings because of their belief in democracy.

There is a further consideration in the case of the Displaced Persons who are within the borders of Austria, in the fact that that country appears highly likely to pass under Communist control at an early date, in which event all natives of countries now under Communist control will be promptly shipped back to the land of their origin, to meet whatever fate is destined for those who are known opponents of Communism.

GROCETERIA

LIKE sheep, like patient sheep they stand and wait
  For some benign St. Francis of a clerk
  To haul out lard or soap-chips. Not a spark
Of life or love or happiness or hate
Lightens their eyes, as if some opiate
  Had fumed their reason, once obscure, now dark,
  And had compelled them ever since the Ark
To stand and moulder and disintegrate.

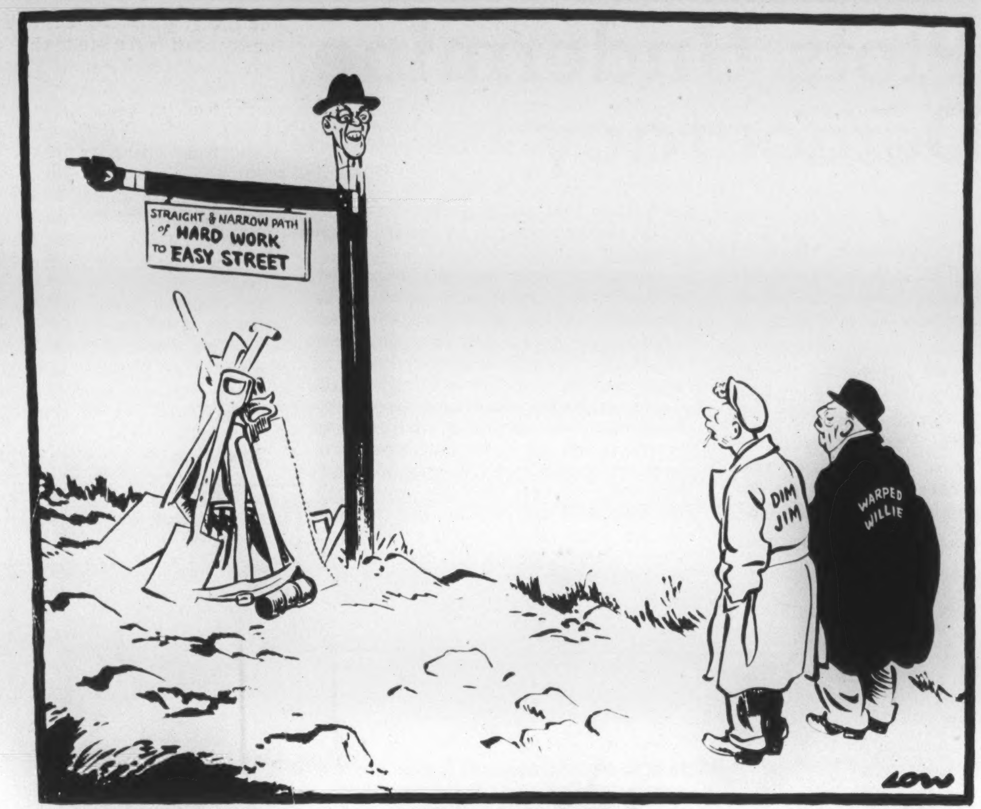
Like sheep, like patient sheep they wait and stand,
  Preventing me from getting to the shelf
  Where lie the goods I want. I use discretion:
For, touched, they'd crumble into dust and sand.
  Sheep? A poor simile. I chide myself:
  They lack the sheep's intelligent expression.

J. E. PARSONS

Canadian Radio

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an article discussing in some detail the brief on Canadian radio, issued last week by the C.A.B. It makes formal and fairly definite proposals for a radical change in the whole concept of our broadcasting structure—which we must admit is not, as it has developed in recent years, the concept of the Aird Report upon which it was originally founded.

We should be sorry to see any radical change effected in the Canadian broadcasting system upon no greater amount of serious and well informed consideration than can be given to it by the Parliamentary Committee. The state control of radio—the implication of the brief that there should be practically no control, that wave lengths should be the property of those to whom they are assigned, and that competition should be relied upon precisely as it is in the case of newspapers, is entirely untenable—is one of the most difficult and delicate of public problems. The last time it was dealt with as a whole by Parliament that body had the advantage of a most extensive study by a group of able and eminent Canadians extending over more than a year, and it seems to us that it should not be radically changed without a similar examination. We do not question the sincerity of the private broadcasting stations, 89 of whom have combined in this demand for what they call a "Radio Bill of Rights". But we cannot avoid the comment that they have very strong interests which are not necessarily identical with those of broadcasting as a whole, and that the rights which they propose are rights to be enjoyed by the assignees of wave-lengths and not by anybody else.


STRAIGHT & NARROW PATH of HARD WORK TO EASY STREET
DIM JIM
WARPED WILLIE
LOW

WOT, NO BUS? *Copyright in All Countries*

A commission consisting possibly of five persons, representing different elements of the population, and all of them free to devote a very substantial amount of time to the study of this problem during the next twelve months, would be able to provide a lead for public opinion and for Parliament which is badly needed and which will certainly be lacking if far-reaching legislative changes are effected without that preliminary.

Devaluing the Dollar

THERE is undoubtedly a possibility that at some time within the next year or two the Canadian dollar will cease to be at parity with the United States dollar even for those limited purposes, of authorized purchases and approved visits to the United States, for which American dollars are currently being supplied by a generous Canadian government. Because of this possibility, quite a number of presumably intelligent newspaper editors, columnists and radio commentators are making the extraordinary demand that the Canadian government should make some announcement in advance as to what its policy about U.S. exchange is going to be.

This is absolutely preposterous. A shift in the exchange value of the currency is exactly like a shift in the rate of taxation on current business transactions such as imports; nobody should ever know the slightest thing about it before it happens. Anybody who does know about it before it happens is in a position to profit by the knowledge, by either buying that article or currency whose price is going to go up or selling short that article or currency whose price is going to go down. And if everybody knows that the price of United States currency in terms of Canadian currency is going to go up, then everybody is in a position to profit by it except the Canadian government, which is obliged to go on selling U.S. currency at the low price until the high price does actually come into effect.

We have no doubt that the mere expectation, even without any official assurance, of a rise in the price of U.S. currency led to a good deal of accumulation of it under the very easy-going regulations which were in force before this month. Even the tightened regulations will hardly stop this entirely, and an official statement that the government expects to put up the price would simply be an invitation to all holders of Canadian money to buy as much U.S. money as they could possibly get hold of while it was still being supplied at par.

A British Precedent

A GOOD lead is being given for the Canadian movement for a Bill of Rights, by the Liberal party of Great Britain, which has just introduced in the House of Lords a "Preservation of Rights of the Subjects Bill", which is described as "an attempt to fortify parliamentary and judicial control over the Executive and other bodies clothed with statutory powers." This Bill is largely an attempt to carry out the fifteen-year-old recommendations of the Committee on Ministers' Powers.

If the British Parliament passes this Bill it will be more difficult for the people at Ottawa to raise hands of holy horror at the suggestion that the powers of search possessed by government inspectors should be circumscribed in much the same way as those of the police, and for the people at Regina to resent the suggestion that they must not make membership or non-membership of a trade union a condition of employment.

The main object of the Bill is to put an end to the recent grave invasions of the protection against injustice which law affords to the citizen. It is proposed that in every case where a Minister is empowered to deliver a judicial, as distinct from an administrative, decision, there should be a right of appeal on points of law. It is further proposed that the power granted to ministers to alter by regulation the provisions of Acts of Parliament shall be limited to twelve months.

Mr. Dingle Foot, the able Liberal who will probably have the task of proposing the Bill in the Commons, and from whose account in the Sunday *Observer* we have extracted most of this information, quotes a statement of Lord Chesterfield which might well be made the motto of advocates of a Bill of Rights for Canada: "Let us consider that arbitrary power has seldom or never been introduced into any country at once. It must be introduced by slow degrees, and as it were step by step, lest the people should see its approach. The barriers and fences of the people's liberty must be plucked one by one, and some plausible pretences must be found for removing or hoodwinking, one after another, those sentries, who are posted by the constitution of a free country for warning the people of their danger."

The Spoken Word

AN INTERESTING idea was put forward at the Banff meeting of the C.M.A. by Mr. R. W. Diamond, vice-president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting. It is that modern society has lost a great deal by the diminishing importance of the spoken word in human relations. What, asks Mr. Diamond, determines our individual place in the national society? "What determines affairs between men and between nations? What is the very foundation of all business, community and family life? It is the spoken word and the confidence and trust with which it is accepted. It is not the written word . . . At the very best, words themselves are but a poor and clumsy vehicle for thought. The spoken word, however, reflects the spirit, and is qualified by the inflection, the tone, and the smile on a man's face."

This is true and important. Men who are at the top of their enterprise, their organization or their political body know well from experience how much more depends upon the spoken words which they exchange in face-to-face conversation with their opposite numbers of equal status than upon the written form in which their agreements are usually embodied. But the sad fact is that in our modern life there are only a very few men who can bring with them into a conference room the authority and responsibility which are necessary to make their spoken words effective.

Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin had their moments when as they sat together they were practically the embodiments of their respective nations, because they knew that those nations would endorse what they said to one-another. The head of a great corporation and the head of a great union can usually manage to arrive at an understanding if each is confident that he can carry his organization with him—which unfortunately is seldom the case with both.

But broadly speaking, organizations of the kind which dominate our modern life—the state, the corporation, the union—cannot speak with a human voice. A legislative body can pass a law and a board of directors a resolution, but these exist only as writing on paper. Business is done by signing contracts, not by shaking hands. It is hard to see how this can be avoided, for it is the price we pay for getting ourselves organized on so vast a scale that the human relationship ceases to be effective. It may have been in reaction away from this corporate anonymity that the German people gave to the voice of Hitler the power to override laws, to dissolve contracts and to abolish constitutions. If so they went somewhat too far.

What We Are Defending

ONE OF the great difficulties about the defence of the system of free enterprise is that most of its defenders still think that what they are defending is the right of individuals to make a profit. There is absolutely nothing sacrosanct about the right to make a profit. There is absolutely nothing sacrosanct about the right to own the property with which the profit is made. When the profits of certain individuals become too great, and when the lack of profit of other individuals reduces them to too low a level of subsistence, both the profits of the one class and the no-profits of the other class become actually undesirable, and the situation calls for correction by the means which are actually being employed in all advanced countries for that purpose—the progressive taxation of incomes, and the use of part of the proceeds to improve the welfare of the depressed classes.

That which we are actually defending when we think we are defending private property and private profit is a much greater thing than either of these. It is nothing less than the freedom of the individual human being, which is infinitely precious and which does not seem to be compatible with any very extensive system of state ownership of those kinds of property which are used in production.

This freedom of the individual human being is so infinitely precious that it deserves all the sacrifices that need to be made in order to preserve it. It is so precious that even the evils which follow from a too uneven or unjust distribution of the world's goods are insignificant in comparison with the loss of it. It has been lost already by certain peoples who never had much of it, by other peoples who failed to value it highly enough as against the lure of mastery of the world, and by still other peoples who had not the wisdom or the energy to preserve it. We in Canada hope to preserve it, and most of us believe that in order to preserve it we must preserve also a considerable amount of private property and private profit, with all the consequences that flow from the practice of relying upon these to provide the mainspring of the economic action of our society.

UNAVAILING REGRETS

I WOULD like to have been a philosopher
  To mystical subjects constantly geared,
As Kant, Spinoza and Hegel were:
  But a frivolous fancy interfered.

I would like to have been an astronomer
  And scan all corners of Heaven's attics
To decide when eclipses would occur.
  But I wasn't a whiz at mathematics.

I would like to have been a diplomat
  Like Vincent Massey and Billy King.
But I hate striped pants and a high, silk hat,
  And a morning coat—like everything!

So I calmly confess, with a spirit free,
That I might have been notable—*but for me.*

J. E. M.

Communist Plots Undermine New Greek Democracy

By RODERICK MacKINNON

Today Greece is being weakened by the highly organized efforts of Communists to persuade every foreign visitor that it is a tyrannical Fascist state. With international cliques of Leftists to help spread their propaganda, Communists label any attempt to preserve law and order as Fascist.

To see and hear the real story, one must meet and talk to the Greeks themselves—and not just the ones who frequent the posh hotels and night clubs. The Greeks have faith in the future if the Communists will only leave them alone. They know what the Communist Party Workers are doing; they point to the infiltration from the Northern Slav countries and the attacks by Communists within Greece. The Greeks are asking for the assistance of the great democracies, the writer reports, before it is too late.

Mr. MacKinnon has just returned from a two and a half months' tour of Greece.

FLYING into Hassani Airport, over the brilliant blue of the Mediterranean, is an experience never to be forgotten. The cities of Pireaus and Athens, spreading for miles below, are dazzling in their brilliant white, and, when the Acropolis looms up to one side, all the glories of ancient and modern Greece command one's attention and admiration with a most compelling force.

But one does not find time to muse upon the personalities and achievements of classic Greece, nor upon the gallant resistance of the modern Greeks to the Axis Powers. After a brief and courteous session with customs and police officials, and registering at the Grande Bretagne, a first evening in Athens is an adventure which makes one fully conscious of the life-and-death struggle taking place between the western world as we know it, and the Communist world it is now proposed to give us.

Foreign correspondents of uncertain loyalties, adventurers who manage to obtain employment with international missions of one sort or another, and beautiful women with a flare for entertaining newly-arrived foreigners—all are to be found in constant attendance at the English Bar, or the American Bar, of Athens' Hotel Grande Bretagne. In addition to the bars are cocktail lounges in which one finds yet another array of well-dressed women who display a not too discreet interest in every new arrival. This interest is not entirely bound up with notions of sex, as might be supposed, but with a combination of sex and politics—a combination which has been of considerable use to Communist Party Workers in their design to conquer the minds of all foreigners who arrive in the world's number one trouble spot. The propaganda value in persuading every foreign visitor here to breathe the word "Fascist" to his public, or his friends, at home, is enough to warrant Communist agents from all over the world to concentrate on exhausted Greece with all their resources, and point up every endeavor of this little country to survive as the death-kick of a tyrannical, reactionary and Fascist State.

A barrage of questions will greet the new arrival in Athens. Those who ask may be English, American, French, or any nationality in addition to Greek. Upon being "found out," the new arrival is introduced to "people he should know," and is invited to parties "in the proper circles."

"Would you care to see how the Greeks live?" asks the correspondent of a well-known news syndicate from America. The scene of this revelation is a certain night club where an international assortment of silly people disport themselves in typical night club style. There is nothing wicked about a night club, but the new arrival is supposed to find something particularly wicked about a night club in Athens.

"These are the Greeks," your friend will tell you, "the ones with the brains and money. This is the way they fool away their time while their brothers starve to death on the streets."

If easily taken in, and impressed with the hospitality and pretty girls provided for his enjoyment, the new arrival will accept the idea that one set of Greeks, with money and power, care nothing about the other set of Greeks, with no money and no power. Lest there be any doubt about the "rottenness" in Greece, manoeuvre two is immediately begun, and an invitation is extended by your host to attend a party (in the proper circles, remember) being given that very night. It is not possible to feel completely strange at the party, because all the affable crowd from the bars at the Grande Bretagne, together with the ladies of the cocktail lounges, are there to offer a welcome.

"Seeing Through Greeks"

"Of course, you are Mr. X, from the Grande Bretagne. Are you a writer, or with U.N.R.R.A. perhaps? You were at the bar, weren't you? Yes, yes. John brought you. Isn't John a delightful person? He writes, you know. Very clever, too. He sees through these Greeks. Have you seen much of Greece? But of course, you have just arrived. It certainly is dreadful, isn't it? All this tyranny and oppression? But one mustn't say too much. The Fascist Government has very long ears. Even the walls have ears, you know."

One could be impressed with this, especially after being wined and dined in princely style. One could think himself quite important, being thus entrusted with so much "dangerous" information which the "Fascist Greek Government" is trying to hide. One could even find himself with a duty or a mission to tell his people back home about the misery and suffering the Fascist Greek State is imposing upon its citizens.

"And those elections, and the plebiscite on the King—all faked, you know. Why, the poor Greeks had to vote for the King and his Fascist Government at the point of a bayonet."

This is really sensational stuff, of course, obtained first-hand from charming people right in Athens. It does not matter that these statements do not come from Greeks, but from foreigners of the Leftist School. It does not matter that these people have a political, and very often a financial interest in constituting themselves professional and purposely cynical observers of Greece's unequal struggle to survive as a free nation. They are revealing sensational information, and it will make the newly arrived traveller an "authority" back home, if he is stupid enough to investigate no more.

Unfortunately, no further investigation is made in many of these instances, and even experienced correspondents find it easier to tap off their bread and butter reports as the result of just such a gay party.

Beyond the Smart Hotels

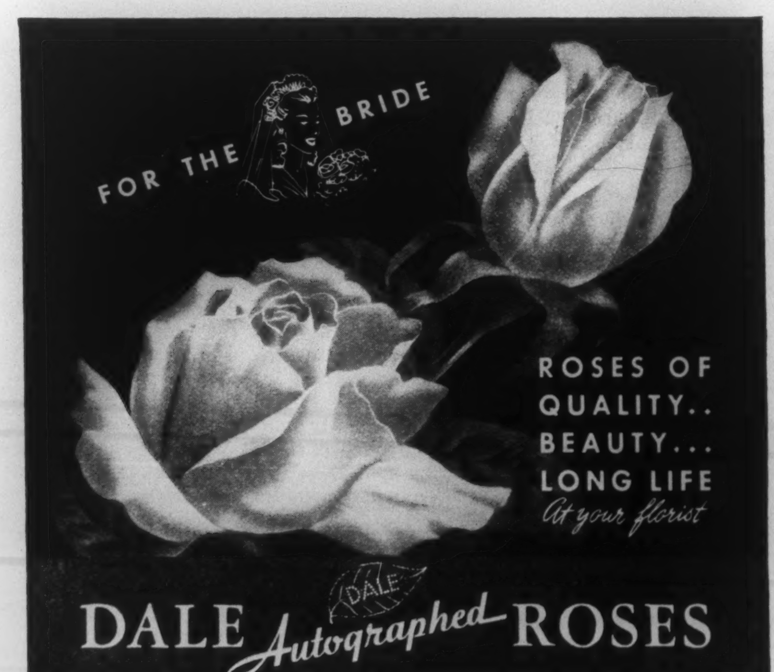
But one must talk to the Greeks themselves, those who live and work at daily jobs. It is not enough to listen to an international clique of Leftists, attached to whom are a few disgruntled Greeks who are used, like stage props, to lend authenticity to the words of Communist propaganda. One must go beyond the bounds of the smart Hotel Grande Bretagne, the night clubs, and the homes of foreign members of innumerable foreign missions to Greece. One must go into the homes of Greeks of all classes, he must walk in the parks and streets of Athens, travel into the villages of the Peloponnesos, and north into Salonika, and only then will he learn the truth.

If a family in Athens knows that the traveller is registered at the Grande Bretagne, this family also knows that he was treated very well by the crowd of writers, adventurers and pretty girls about the place. This family can even tell the traveller that from the Grande Bretagne he was taken to a night club, that the patrons of the night club were pointed out as Greeks who care nothing about their brothers, that from the night club the whole party moved to some beautiful home where a party was held, that at the party someone talked of Fascist tyranny and oppression, of faked elections and plebiscites.

The Greeks know what Communist Party Workers are doing, and they are relying on the honor and integrity of better foreign correspondents, and the less amateur party-goer, to get the truth out to the peoples of the western world.

"Greece is Moscow's target at the moment," they warn, "and if we fall, you will fall." The Athenians, and Greeks generally, are living in the midst of those groups and interests which are setting the future pattern of the entire world. Everyone here realizes that the battle is joined between two political philosophies, and that, whatever the outcome, the destiny of the western world is decided.

They admit of the possibility of the Communists and ourselves adjusting certain differences, and living at peace, with each side refraining from imposing its politics on the other, but they point to the infiltration from the Northern Slav countries, the murderous attacks and plundering by Communists within Greece, and ask for the assistance of the great democracies before it is too late. To be



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aware of the dangers besetting us is the great achievement of the modern Greeks. Unless we learn the lesson presently being taught by their struggle, we shall all be saddled with the totalitarian rule of agents from Moscow.

Walking down one of the main thoroughfares in Athens, one may come across a building in which is published a Communist newspaper called *"Rizospastis"* (Root-Breaker). Outside the building, day and night, a police guard stands watch. Why? This paper devotes itself entirely to the job of condemning every action the Greek Government takes in ameliorating the lot of its people.

It preaches world revolution and the overthrow of the state. Yet the Government protects the *Rizospastis* presses. The Athenian populace would make short work of them if ever the opportunity presented itself. "Tyranny! Oppression! Fascism!" screams *Rizospastis,* while the same Government it accuses of these things protects its rights to say so. Can anyone imagine a Communist government protecting its most violent critic?

Sovietism Glorified

On a main thoroughfare in the adjoining city of Pireaus, one may visit the club-rooms of the "Soviet-Hellenic Friendship League." On the walls are large pictures of Stalin and Lenin. An exhibition of photographs depicts the great achievements of the Russian Communists in industry and agriculture. Stalin is shown, reviewing his troops, and glorified as the great leader of the toiling masses. "Down with Fascist Greece!" is the slogan here.

Can anyone point out a Hellenic-Soviet Friendship League being allowed to function in Russia, with pictures glorifying Greece as one nation which stood up and said "No!" to the Fascist, "No!" to the Nazi, and now "No!" to the Communist?

One may ask a boot-black, a laborer, or a small storekeeper, whether or not he considered the voting in the elections, and the plebiscite on the return of the King, as having been fair and properly conducted, without coercion of any kind. "Certainly," they reply. "Were not the British, the Americans and the French here to see that it was so? Why do you doubt us? We are Greeks, our King is Greek, and our Government stands for Greece. We voted for Greece and against Communism. We voted for our flag, not Russia's."

One may ask a student what hopes he has for the future of Greece. "We will survive as a happy and regenerated country," he replies, "if the Communists will leave us alone. The Communist press all over the world refers to us as Fascist—a term which has become ridiculous here with overuse.

"Any writer, or English M.P., may come here, interview the rebels, and freely send out whatever story he will. Communist papers daily appear in Greece, insult the Government and the elected representatives of the people, yet no one denies them the right to publish. The Government may bring a Communist before the courts for all manner of crimes. The courts may throw out the case if the evidence is not sufficient. Can these actions be called Fascist?

The "Fascist" Label

"What about the Senate Committee on Un-American activities in the United States? Does this make the United States a Fascist country? What about the spy trials in Canada? Would you call the Canadian Government's action Fascist? Is it no longer possible to defend one's home and family from Communist bandits without being called Fascist?"

Another student reports, "Every country has its Communists, consisting of disaffected persons who refuse to abide by the rules and constitution of a democratic society, and who find quicker and richer rewards in grabbing whatever they want by force. They are led by clever propagandists who design every sort of ruse to seize power. Here in Greece, as a result of the war, we have been left with highly organized Communist bands, armed and directed by Russia's satellites to the north. In December of 1944, a mob of them swarmed upon a police station in Athens. They were going to take over—and then adjudge themselves innocent of their fiendish crimes against the Greek citizenry.

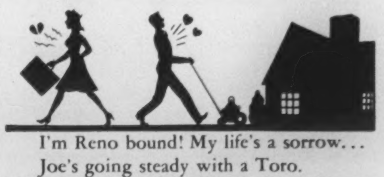
"Their tactic was to put their women fighters at the head of the mob. The police, guarding their station, called a halt several times. The Communist leaders knew the police would fire. They had to fire. They had to save Athens, and all Greece, from the terrorist rule of these bandits. When they did fire, the Communists set up a terrible cry of 'Fascism'. In other words, their psychology is this: 'We may strike you, but you may not protect yourselves. If you do, you are Fascists.'"

During the Independence Day celebrations on March 25 of this year, hundreds of thousands of Athenians lined the streets to cheer their King. Dispersed throughout the crowds were known Communist ruffians who pushed and agitated until the general disorder had to be controlled by the police. As soon as a policeman arrested one of the culprits, certain well-timed and prearranged cries of "Fascists!" could be heard. Apparently law and order are also to be condemned as Fascist.

After one hears the term Fascist being used to describe every non-Marxian person, and every non-Communist act, one becomes suspicious of the Communist interpretation and motive in the use of this word. The Greeks are not being fooled by it, but apparently an alarming number of British, American and Canadian newspapers are adopting the idea without question.

So well-manipulated is this hypocritical game of the Communists, that not a few of the larger Canadian newspapers quickly took up the Moscow line when they condemned what has been termed the "Monarcho-Fascist Régime" in Greece. So far from the truth is this description of the Government of Greece, that one may say the Greeks have reached a new high in democratic freedom—a freedom which bids fair to turning this country into a bedlam which only a Communist could desire, and from which only a Communist could stand to gain.

It is not possible to observe the clear-eyed understanding of Greek youth, and not wish ardently to convey an urgent message to the Canadian people. Democracy was born with Greece, and it will die with Greece if we stand idly by and watch her beaten to her knees by the boys who wield the hammer and the sickle.



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OTTAWA LETTER

House Debate Hits the Low Mark As Parties Vie in Irrelevance

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Minister for External Affairs (Mr. St. Laurent) is normally a patient and even an exceptionally urbane man. But last Friday night, during an exchange with the member for Lethbridge (John Blackmore), he was goaded into shedding his urbanity for a couple of minutes. The provocation was not of itself very notable, but it was the last straw in a week that must have been unusually exasperating to the Minister. Maybe it was the weather, or the current rash of sunspots, but whatever the cause, the level of discussion in the House of Commons, in the last three days of last week touched bottom several times.

For sheer irrelevance and irresponsible statement, the contributions of six or seven members, in first, the debate on the discipline of United States Forces in Canada, and second, on the resolution providing for the accession of Canada to a Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, will take some beating. I shudder to think of what could be made of some of those speeches by mischievous forces working in other parts of the world.

I hasten to add that no political party had a monopoly of puerile or wild talk. Honors—or the opposite—were even. Moreover, there were several very pithy and useful speeches, in which, again, all groups shared. Having said so much, I can only record my considered judgment that it was a most depressing show when measured against the realities and responsibilities of our time.

The debate on the discipline of U.S. forces visiting Canada used up the better part of three successive days. If the discussion had stayed within the terms of the bill, it could have been ended in less than three hours. No wonder sessions drag on into the sticky weather and end up in a shameless rush to get away. As the Brockville *Recorder and Times* puts it, "Parliamentarians who fritter away hours and hours of time on useless debate during cooler weather have no right to complain if they are kept at Ottawa during the summer period in order to deal with serious national business awaiting disposal."

Bill No. 253 replaces an order in council passed early in the war. Like an act passed in 1933, which made similar provision for the forces of commonwealth countries, it provides for the exercise of discipline and the internal administration of U.S. forces visiting Canada. It is reciprocal; that is, Canadian forces visiting the U.S. enjoy the same rights or privileges. It leaves untrammeled the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts, and it does not override or alter the policy laid down on February 12 by both governments, in which it was expressly stated that in their joint defence measures in peacetime no infringement of national sovereignty was intended or would be countenanced.

Right of Opposition

All of these facts could have been ascertained fairly quickly. No one challenges the utmost right of the opposition to make sure that the House knows the full intention and implication of legislation which it is asked to vote upon. It is their duty as well as their right to satisfy themselves that fundamental policy is not being slyly or insidiously altered by devious means. That part of the debate was sound enough. Major-General Pearkes (Prog.-Con., Nanaimo) went into nearly all that thoroughly enough, and in a 15 minute address left very little to be said.

But the debate then took off for Cloud-Cuckoo Land, and did not come down again for quite a while. J. O. Probe (C.C.F. Regina) found that "the set-up here is very nearly akin to the old days of the absolute monarchs who employed mercenary troops, foreigners whom they commanded and the dispositions of which they arranged by collaboration at their own pleasure." J. F. Pouliot, Independent Liberal of Temiscouata, delivered himself of a sometimes amusing but largely irrelevant tirade against the United Nations. Norman Jaques, Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin, opened his few remarks with a triumph of understatement: "I do not think anyone can accuse me of internationalism" but continued, "I think I can say that I have said more against the surrender of Canadian sovereignty than all the rest of the members of this house put together," — a modest observation which drew from "an hon. member" (as Hansard always dubs the unknown voice) the remark: "What a man!" Mr. Jaques attacked the C.C.F. for opposing the bill, and found in their opposition "the same motive that was behind the criticism of the royal commission on espionage." H. G. Archibald (C.C.F., Skeena) made the questionable observation—the relevance of which was not easy to grasp—that Canadian standards of education were far ahead of those in the United States. "It is also pertinent to point out at this time," said Mr. Archibald, "that the United States has a terrific economic stake in this country, and that the bringing in of the military in this way is just adding the final touch. In the final analysis it will at least solve one question, namely, the flag issue. All the Americans will have to do will be to stick nine more stars on their flag and that will finish it."

"Either that," continued the member for Skeena, with fine flow of imagery, "or we can create one with a bald-headed eagle carrying a wet muskrat in its claws, and that would be our national flag; because we shall then have military as well as economic dictatorship in this country, and the Government will be nothing more than trustees for United States capital."

Yellow Press Ammunition?

Mr. Archibald made a further modest contribution to Canadian-U.S. relations by relating a tale of how two Prince Rupert aldermen, while walking down the street minding their own business "were slugged down in the dark by United States soldiers." He was opposed to the bill, because "I believe it will give the yellow press of the United States some more ammunition in its witch-hunt on Communism." I confess that the connection of this last remark with the subject of the debate still eludes me.

Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) then gave a talk on Canadian-Soviet Relations which was interesting enough but exactly what its bearing was on the discipline of visiting U.S. servicemen, under the terms of the Feb. 12 policy, it was not much easier to see.

T. L. Church (Prog-Con., Broadview) attacked the C.C.F. as pacifists, praised the British navy, and opined that the bill before the House violated the principles of the Rush-Bagot treaty. He brought in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel", and concluded with an impassioned tribute to the Mother Country—one to which few people would take the slightest exception, beyond wondering what on earth it had to do with the subject under debate. T. J. Bentley (C.C.F., Swift Current) indulged in some spirited reminiscence of the days long ago when the "Limeys" and the "Yankees" (his own words) would mix it up in Halifax harbor, and he and his playmates as boys would enjoy the fun. He also brought in Reciprocity, Joe Louis, Billy Conn, and cooperative enterprise. He might have done even better, but the Speaker courteously nudged him at one stage about sticking to the subject of the bill.

E. G. Hansell (Social Credit, Macleod) also started out be encyclopaedic. He had got as far as quoting a long definition of "aggressor" proposed by Litvinov in 1933, when the deputy speaker (the Speaker by this time having retired, possibly in despair) gently suggested a spot of relevance. Anthony Hlynka (Social Credit, Vegreville) managed to work in a discussion of the language used in the wording of maps of Finland and Rumania. Rodney Adamson (Prog.-Con., York West) very soundly pointed out that the bill had nothing at all to do with sovereignty, but then he moved on to a spirited slating of Soviet Policy, Communism and all its ways, getting as far as the Anaconda strike before the Speaker was moved to intervene.

As I said before, there were some able and pertinent speeches; it would be invidious to single out two or three for special attention. But I think the samples I have quoted prove the general lack of pertinence and the tendency to irresponsible talk in other parts of the debate. The Friday evening discussion of the United Nations' privileges and immunities was, if possible worse. No wonder Mr. St. Laurent lost his temper for once. It was enough to try the patience of Job.

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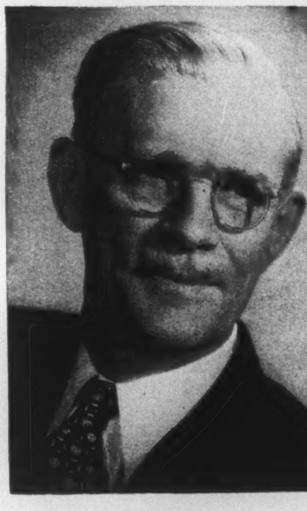

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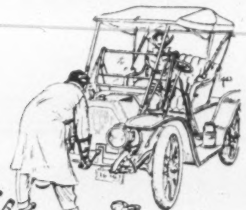

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Russian New Rich Have a Very Good Time

By STEPHEN COULTER

After 30 years of Soviet Socialism, Russia is today divided into a class state with a body of rich, privileged people on top and the laboring masses underneath. The tightly compact Upper Four Hundred are better paid, better fed, better housed and clothed and enjoy privileges utterly out of the reach of millions of other Russians. This new aristocracy is mainly composed of the Party men, the politically ardent and the intellectual.

The writer believes that the new rich will always be at the top.

Moscow.

OLGA Lipishinskaya, the dark-eyed beauty with the big personality, is a $200-a-week girl. Her job is to enchant the best people of the Soviet Union.

She is star ballerina at Moscow's lush Bolshoi Theatre; which, at the present rate of ballet exchange, puts her, I estimate, in the top half-dozen of the world's classic dancers.

She lives in a luxuriously furnished apartment (presented by the State) in one of Moscow's better districts, has a big car, is a connoisseur of fine food, and is married to a general of the Secret Police. Their country place, too, is very tasteful.

She (and her husband) get the biggest-category food ration, with supplementary "points" to make life easier. Russian and Allied diplomats and the mighty of Moscow scramble to pay homage whenever she dances. She is an ardent member of the Communist anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

Anna Nikitina, on the other hand, is certainly no beauty. She works as a lift girl in one of Moscow's massive Government offices. She is a widow with two children of 11 and 13. With her brother and the children she lives in a room which used to be a kitchen in a tenement down by the station.

Next month the brother is going to bring home his recently acquired wife; they'll just curtain off half the room and settle down. Soon, the five of them may have to take in Anna's old mother, who is ailing and needs attention. Anna Nikitina is a $5.60 a week girl.

The world outside Russia has hardly heard of Olga Lipishinskaya—and more's the pity. It has heard not at all of Anna Nikitina and isn't likely to. Yet together these two Soviet workers represent the most significant social process now ripening inside Russia. For after 30 years of Soviet Socialism, Russia is today dividing into a form of class state with a body of rich and highly privileged people at the top, the vast laboring masses beneath.

The tightly compact upper stratum is better paid, better fed, better housed and clothed and enjoys privileges utterly out of the reach of millions of other Russians, huge numbers of whom live in searing poverty.

New Aristocracy

The new aristocracy of the Soviet Union is composed of, first, the Party men, the politically ardent, then the intellectuals, the makers or potential shapers of opinion. Scientists, writers, artists, the marshals and generals—these are the top rankers.

A successful author or playwright may, without undue trouble, have a net income of $20,000 a year. A well-qualified surgeon who practises privately in his spare time may well have the same figure, while the academicians, the well-cloistered chiefs of Soviet science, attain salaries which most Russians can only guess.

The class division does not arise on mere differences in wages. Actual cash and what it buys are only the beginning. Other privileges are heaped on the new Upper Four Hundred.

Special shops, barred to all but generals of the Red Army and their equivalents, flourish in the Russian cities, piled with a variety of goods, from war booty to specially imported foreign luxury foods and textiles never seen even in the "commercial" shops.

Prices range from well below to just over those for normal ration-goods.

Besides drawing a "heavy worker" ration—the top category in Russia—these people are also handed extra cards entitling them to hundreds of roubles worth of food, textiles and consumer goods. And all at normal fixed "ration" prices.

Alongside this, of course, their vastly bigger than ordinary incomes allow them to buy further food, clothes, furniture, luxuries at will in the Government-run "commercial" shops where these things are on free sale for those who can afford them.

By contrast, take the ordinary worker. According to the present five-year plan, the total Russian wage fund is to be 280 milliard roubles for 31.6 million industrial and office workers. This gives an average monthly wage for all Russia, taking in the spread from those at the top down to the bottom levels, of about 740 roubles a month.

Any accurate assessment of the rouble's real value is extremely difficult to arrive at, but after testing its actual purchasing power inside Russia, I'd put it roughly at something like 100 roubles to four dollars.

This means that, according to official Soviet statistics, the average Russian will be earning this year about $7.40 a week. There is reason, however, to suspect even this figure is optimistic and that the average wage packet is more like $6.20 a week.

With this puny pay, the average Russian worker can just about buy his food ration at the fixed prices (giving him subsistence diet), pay his rent, transport, State loan, trade union dues—and get himself some minute "extras" occasionally.

There are masses in Russia now who are existing well below even this line in a poverty which, until you actually witness it, is barely conceivable to a Western mind. In some parts of Moscow, for instance, 11 people live in one room. You see these pathetic old women, girls, middle-aged and some young men in dreadful rags, pitifully selling single lumps of sugar, six-inch fish, or two buttons to get a copeck for extra bread.

Whether this development of classes is being deliberately fostered by Stalin and the Party is doubtful, though it does seem another sign of the long way from Leninism which Russia has travelled under Stalinism.

But somehow I have the feeling that, whatever be the standard of prosperity, the Upper Four Hundred will always be there at the top. They are already beginning to legislate in their own interests; the Suvarov Academies, for instance, high-grade military schools, are for the sons of generals and colonels only. In principle, anybody can attend. In practice, few except the sons of the new aristocracy ever get in.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Elephants and Mice

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

READING other people's papers in street-cars is one of the vices I find it hardest to overcome. For some reason the printed page has an irresistible charm when caught out of the tail of your eye over somebody's shoulder, and there is the added excitement of racing the paper's owner to the bottom of the page without allowing him to catch you at it.

On this particular morning the paper was the *Daily Tribune* and its reader was a dark impassive young woman with harlequin glasses. She was a conscientious reader and I beat her handily to the bottom of the front page—Macleod on Drew on Russia—most of which I had read in the *Star* the night before. The carry-over on the lead article gave me a head start on Page 2, so that I was able to get through "School Kiddies Forgotten, Five-Year-Olds Overlooked" and pick up a couple of other items on the grievances of tobacco workers and Hawaiian pineapple cutters before we turned to the editorial page.

The lead editorial devoted itself to a defence of Canada's national sovereignty, now endangered by U.S. Imperialism. There was also a cartoon showing a five-year-old standing before a wall-poster whose original reading "Your Country Needs You" had been amended by the small hero to "Your Country Needs a Five Cent Chocolate Bar". What was it, I wondered, as the student beside me pursued her word-by-word assimilation of the *Tribune* editorial, what was the particular image, at once benevolent and ominous, suggested by The Party's publication?

PRESENTLY I had it. It was the elephant that used to go about befriending mice. Whenever it found a mouse that was unhappy or unfortunate or had a grievance against mice society, it promptly sat on it, murmuring, "There, little mouse, I'll be a mother to you." Then if the mouse objected to this approach *en derriere* the Elephant, sitting down a little harder, could point out that the objections were unreasonable, since he, the Elephant, was clearly on the side of the oppressed. In some cases the Elephant was able to convince the Mouse of the disinterestedness of his intentions and when this happened the Mouse was obliterated, the grievance survived and the Elephant scored. Occasionally, however, the Mouse gathered enough strength to heave the Elephant off and right out of the picture. Whenever this occurred the Elephant was outraged and trumpeted loudly about intolerance, reactionarism and Elephant-baiting.

So far the analogy had been running along fairly satisfactorily. Now however it struck a sudden snag. What about those anomalies who appear to be neither entirely elephant nor completely mouse, neither unambiguous Party nor pure-and-simple protégé? What in fact about Mr. Henry Wallace, who seems to combine the expansiveness and benevolence of the Elephant with the naiveté and confusion of the Mouse?

At this point my neighbor finished the editorial and turned the page. We skipped the Women's Page—"New Uses for Leftover Potatoes" and "Keeping Bugs out of Summer Foods"—and came to the Entertainment Section.

Half-way down the page my eye was caught by an item on Adolphe Menjou.

"Adolphe Menjou, perennially at the top of the 'best-dressed men' list, today headed fashion-designer Roy Driscoll's 1947 list of the ten worst-dressed men in Hollywood.

"(Menjou is known as the foremost 'red-baiter' in the movie colony.)"

HAD Mr. Menjou, as the item seemed to suggest, slipped from top of the list clear down to the bottom *because* of his red-baiting? And what shift in ideology had taken place when the *Tribune*, which was perfectly entitled to resent Mr. Menjou as the best-dressed man, was now sneering at him openly for being the worst-dressed? I was still puzzling over this *non sequitur* when I discovered that my neighbor had cleaned up the entertainment world and was way out ahead in the Comic Section.

I may have skipped through the Comic Section rather hurriedly to catch up; but as far as I could discover there was no trace whatever in this department of the Party line. There were the same petty-bourgeois struggles over the radio and the bath, the same massive heroes and slant-eyed bosomy girls that you find in comic-sections everywhere. The whole thing was as innocent of ideology or meaning of any kind as the comic section in the *Telegram* or any other reactionary publication.

My neighbor lingered a little while over the comic section and then turned back to the editorial page, where I picked up an item in small print that I had missed the first time.

"Now it is Hungary. President Truman has denounced the 'Communists' for being responsible for the replacement of the Nagy government, and the decision to hold new elections.

"FACTS. The Communists are a minority in Hungary. The new Premier is not a Communist. Fascism, ruling in Hungary since 1919, is not dead yet. All democratic groups are determined to rebuild their country and to oust fascists and their friends."

Nothing could have been clearer. Only what did it actually mean? Did it mean that the Communist minority had democratically undertaken to oust Premier Nagy, the choice of the majority, because he had been plotting in incomprehensible Balkan fashion against himself? I got so interested at this point that I leaned right across my neighbor's shoulder to read the item again. She turned and looked at me indignantly. Then, with an unmistakable air of private ownership, she folded the *Tribune* and put it under her arm.

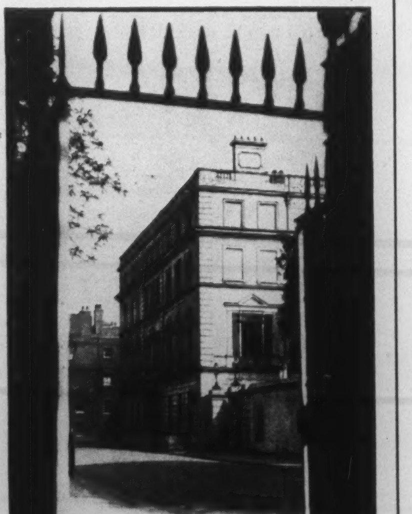
"I beg your pardon," I said, "there was something in your paper that interested me."

She looked at me keenly from behind the harlequin glasses. A member of the oppressed classes? A representative of the Little People struggling for an expression of their fears and longings? . . . After a moment she handed me the *Tribune*, unfolded. "If you are interested in reading it—," she said.

I shook my head quickly. No mouse I.

"No, you keep it," I said. "I've finished with it."

After that we rode the rest of the way without communication on either side.



It is reported that H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth is shortly to maintain her own establishments, and has chosen Clarence House, near St. James's Palace, London, as her town residence, and Bagshot Park, Surrey, as her country home. Clarence House, shown above, was built in the year 1825 for the Duke of Clarence who afterwards became William IV.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Sets Many Object Lessons in Hemisphere Neighborliness

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE is more than good neighborliness in this visit of Mr. Truman's. He obviously believes it will be an object lesson for other nations in the Americas through whom he is now endeavoring to further hemispheric unity.

Every Canadian and American is confident that the 100 years and more of mutual cordial relations will continue for some centuries to come. Mr. Truman shares that view, and he is hopeful that the same relationship can be established with all Latin American nations.

He has, accordingly, included Canada in his program of standardization of military equipment and collaboration on defence plans and training. This is far from new procedure in the Dominion, which tied in its industrial and military war effort closely with that of the U.S. The Arctic and other military manoeuvers represent long-established military liaison. There are immediately practical aspects to Canadian inclusion in the arms program. It is common knowledge how deadly serious was the lack of standardization of British and American equipment sent to this continent for production during the war.

It is interesting to note the great progress made by Mr. Truman toward his objective of unity in the New World. His administration, with General George Marshall as Secretary of State, is displaying more interest in the Latin American situation than since the days of Sumner Welles under F. D. R. and Cordell Hull. Understandably, General Marshall's predecessors have been occupied principally with European affairs. Both Stettinius and Byrnes were confronted with European problems, and American relations with the Republics to the south have been somewhat neglected.

Mr. Truman's exchange of visits with President Aleman of Mexico started the hemispheric ball rolling. His boldest step toward accord was the acceptance of Argentina back into "good neighbor" standing. This move has cleared the way for early agreement on a mutual security pact between all of the Western Hemisphere nations, for which a conference will be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in July or August, if arrangements can be made in time.

Mr. Truman gave first intimation of Argentina's new status last week when he renewed his proposal for legislation permitting military standardizations and cooperation among the 21 American republics.

Argentine View

The White House revealed more information following a conference with General Marshall, Undersecretary Acheson and Argentine Ambassador Ivanissevich, who had just returned from conferences in Buenos Aires with President Juan Peron. Mr. Ivanissevich reported that Peron had carried out all pledges to rid Argentina of key Nazis. A White House statement said that the Argentine envoy had "expressed the view of his government that no obstacles remained to discussions looking toward the treaty of mutual assistance contemplated by the Act of Chapultepec."

Mr. Truman asked Congress to authorize transfer by sale, or other methods, of modern U.S. arms to the other Americas in the effort to standardize the equipment and training of all armies and navies in the New World. This is an initial move to bolster hemispheric defenses in connection with the projected new inter-American treaty. It is expected that Argentina, because of her changed status, will now succeed in her long effort to get U.S. arms. Mr. Truman has avoided making a flat statement that Argentina has fulfilled American demands, but he implied as much by indicating that he will renew consultations with the other republicans.

Directly connected with the Argentine affair was the resignation of Spruille Braden as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs. Mr. Braden had long been an outspoken critic of Juan Peron and was in disagreement with a program worked out to settle differences between the two countries. He was in Buenos Aires when then Secretary of State Byrnes called him from Washington two years ago to handle Latin American affairs in the State Department. He has opposed the standardization program in the belief that it might start an arms race, and that instead of strengthening our South American defences it would rather reinforce nondemocratic elements in the hemisphere.

The retirement of Ambassador George S. Messersmith, who had differed with Mr. Braden on policy regarding Argentina, will also help to smooth out U.S. relations with that country.

General Marshall, however, is in favor of American military collaboration, which he endorsed when he was Army Chief of Staff. He is working for settlement of inter-American differences before the next Pan-American conference scheduled to be held in December in Bogota, Colombia.

Opponents of the program regret that the White House announced the resignation of Mr. Braden on June 4. This date was the fourth anniversary of the putsch which put a Pro-Axis military dictatorship in power in Argentina, and it is also the first anniversary of the Peron Government, described as the nearest thing to a Nazi-Fascist regime in this hemisphere.

Eleventh Hour Decision

They recall that Argentina refused, until the last minute, to carry out the spirit of the Rio resolution of 1942 to break with the Axis. They concede, however, that there may be merit in the plan to band together the nations of the New World in a harmonious and integrated defense plan, but they warn that there are disadvantages.

The recent case of Nicaragua is cited. On the day of Mr. Truman's message to Congress on the military collaboration program, the newspapers also carried the story of the *coup d'état* which put General Somoza into power.

The question is raised as to whether General Peron, when provided with modern American fighting machines, will have zeal for democratic principles. Critics point out that there is nothing in his record to suggest that he will.

The President apparently envisioned this possibility when he included this proviso in his message to Congress:

"Operations under the proposed legislation will be conducted with the full and constant awareness that no encouragement should be given to the imposition upon other people of any useless burden of armaments which would handicap the economic improvement which all countries so strongly desire.

"The execution of the program authorized by the bill will also be guided by a determination to guard against placing weapons of war in the hands of any groups who may use them to oppose the peaceful and democratic principles to which the United States and other American nations have so often subscribed."

Mr. Truman evidently believes that there is nothing like a good example to teach good behavior. His Canadian visit will certainly be a reminder to other countries of the Americas that nations can live in friendship and trust in this hemisphere, and in the other hemisphere, if they will try.

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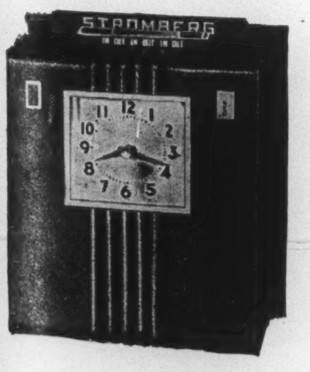

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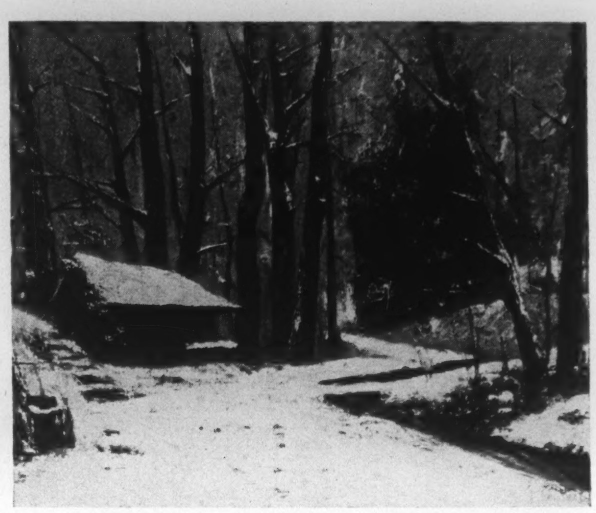

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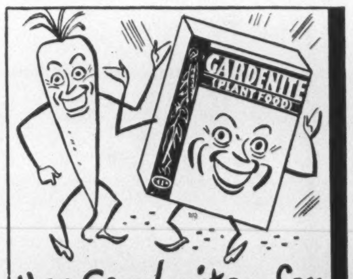

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

At Last the C.A.B. Presents An Alternative Plan for Radio

By B. K. SANDWELL

A WELL developed pattern for Canadian broadcasting is presented in the brief entitled "Control of Radio" which has been submitted to the Parliamentary Committee by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, representing 89 out of 103 independent stations in Canada. In other words the public at last has something definite to consider as a proposed alternative to the existing system under which a single authority, the Canadian Broacasting Corporation, operates a number of stations and supplies programs to and exercises control over all of the others.

The brief calls for the appointment of "an independent licensing and regulatory body" responsible to Parliament with power to grant and cancel licenses and regulate the licensees, including the C.B.C. It calls for the continuation of the C.B.C. "as a national broadcasting system without power to regulate its competitors". And it calls further for freedom of speech on the air as "a matter of right".

Let us deal briefly with the last of these claims. What is the meaning of freedom of speech on the air as a matter of right? Quite simply, it means the freedom of the licensee of a broadcasting station to permit, and to prevent, the broadcasting of anything that he wishes to permit or prevent as the case may be. It does *not* mean the freedom of *anybody* to broadcast anything that is not unlawful, provided that he can raise the money to pay the cost of the broadcasting.

This latter is the situation which exists in printing and which gives rise to the expression "freedom of the press". Anybody who can pay a printer can get anything printed that it is lawful to print; or at least such is the assumption, and such is broadly speaking the fact, because there are a great many printers, and some of them are always looking for more business, and anyhow if no existing printer can be found to do the job the person who wants it done can always buy a printing press himself. This is not the case on the air. There are only a limited number of wavelengths available, and the licensees who occupy them are merely sharers of a very definite monopoly. Freedom of speech on the air means freedom for the holders of wavelengths, not freedom for anybody and everybody. Freedom of the air for anybody and everybody is simply not possible; there is not enough air.

Distributing the Air

Real freedom of the air being impossible, we have the power to choose between handing the air over entirely to the licensees, and handing it over subject to the requirement that the licensees shall make a reasonably fair distribution of it among different kinds of opinion. This latter can only be done by the power of compulsion which may be exercised by the licensing authority. It is at present attempted, with moderate success, by the C.B.C. It might be attempted by the new controlling authority suggested by the C.A.B., though the brief does not indicate any desire for it. Let it be borne in mind that it will not and cannot be freedom of the air in the sense of freedom of the press and freedom of speech; it can merely be regulation of the air with a view to approximate justice, and many of the private stations will denounce any such compulsion to justice as outrageous tyranny.

Let us turn now to the proposal that the C.B.C. operate, under the independent licensing authority, "as a national broadcasting system without power to regulate its competitors". It is customary for the private licensees to draw a parallel between the relations of the C.B.C. with the private stations and the relations of the C.N.R. with the C.P.R. There is in actual fact no such parallel. The C.N.R. and the C.P.R. provide exactly the same service in exactly the same way and on the same terms. The only difference between them is that the C.N.R. cannot go bankrupt because it is backed by the credit of the nation. Neither the existing C.B.C. nor the C.B.C. as envisaged by the brief performs or could perform anything like the same function as the private stations. The private stations exist for the primary purpose of providing broadcasting time to advertisers who wish to pay for it. In order that that time may be valuable to the advertiser they have to maintain a certain level of popular interest and listenership; but the improved price which they can get as a result of that popularity is their only reason for seeking it. The C.B.C. exists for the primary purpose of providing interesting, informative and so far as possible Canadian programs. It was originally hoped that it would be possible to finance these programs from the proceeds of the listener's license fee of $2.50, just as the B.B.C. in Great Britain finances its programs by a fee which is now the equivalent of $4.00. But the cost of programming an enormous territory such as Canada, which has to be served in two languages, is vastly greater per listener than in Great Britain, and the C.B.C. has consequently been forced to seek a large amount of revenue from advertising, and has thus become, in this one respect, but in no other, a competitor of the private stations; the B.B.C. still manages to get along without advertising revenue, and would have no private stations with which to compete for that revenue even if it accepted it.

Advertising on C.B.C.

The brief does not state whether it proposes that the C.B.C. should continue to accept advertising or not. A condition in which the private stations would take advertising and the C.B.C. would not could perhaps hardly be described as competition, and competition is what the brief most earnestly advocates. But even if the C.B.C. is permitted to accept advertising it would be seriously handicapped by the obligation under which it would rest, as the publicly owned and fee-supported system, to broadcast a great deal of material of an informative or instructive character, while the private stations would be free to broadcast nothing except what would best sustain their listenership. The Corporation's revenue, already inadequate for its needs, would be greatly reduced, especially as a result of permitting the private stations to organize themselves into chains and book chain broadcasts, and the weaker the programming became on the national system the less would it be able to secure from advertising. It is questionable how long the public would continue to consent to be taxed even $2.50 per set for a service which most of them would very seldom use.

The ultimate result would probably be the development of an all-private broadcasting system on the present United States lines, and since only a small number of the advertisers would seek to maintain purely Canadian programs the Canadian air would be chiefly occupied by American programs—the precise situation which the C.B.C. and its predecessor the Broadcasting Commission were instituted to prevent.

The most effective part of the brief is unquestionably that which criticizes the C.B.C. as a regulating authority on the ground that it is insufficiently independent of the Government of the day. In actual practice the situation is probably much less alarming than the brief suggests, and we gravely doubt whether even the "independent licensing body" which the brief proposes would withdraw many of the restrictions imposed by present legislation. No authority set up by Parliament is in the least likely to admit the principle that a license is to be considered as the property of the licensee and must be paid for when taken away by the licensing authority. No such authority is likely to cancel the provision that "His Majesty may at any time assume" and retain possession of any radio station. No such authority is likely to relieve licensees from the requirement to give priority to messages sent "on His Majesty's service".

Why Objectionable

It may be that the brief does not regard these powers as objectionable in themselves, but merely as objectionable because they are in the hands of a Corporation which (1) is in competition for advertising with the private stations, and (2) is regarded by the brief as too closely associated with, and liable to control by, the Government of the day. It is true that the nine Governors of the C.B.C. are appointed by the Government, sit for a short term, and are removable for cause by the Government, and that the General Manager is appointed by the Government "on the recommendation" of these Governors. It would certainly be possible to establish a more "independent" authority than this to regulate broadcasting, but even the C.A.B. does not go so far as to contemplate the complete independence of a court of law or of the Board of Transport Commissioners. It proposes an authority "directly responsible to Parliament".

To what extent this would alter the relation of the regulating authority to the Government it is very difficult to see. The Brief itself describes the differences between Government and Parliament as consisting in the fact that the former can issue orders-in-council "with the full force of law without public discussion", while Parliament consists of all the peoples' representatives, "moves in the full light of publicity and cannot act without full discussion." This is quite true, but it does not arise out of the fact that the C.B.C. Governors are appointed by the Government, it arises out of the general conditions of our political life, and the fact that the regulatory body in radio would be "appointed by and directly responsible to Parliament" would not in the slightest degree impair the ability of the Government to order it around by orders-in-council "without public discussion."

In actual experience while the powers which the C.B.C. enjoys are undoubtedly very broad, the uses of them to which the C.A.B. most violently objects are almost wholly the result of instructions or expressions of opinion by the Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting, which is representative of all parties, is exceedingly public, and is the real source of all the major decisions of policy in the C.B.C. Its majority views are seldom visibly different from those of the Government.

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Atomic Board Requires Political Scientists

By J. R. STIRRETT

At present, commission talks on atomic control are filled with mutual suspicion by the members. To break the present atomic deadlock, Canadian policy must be bold and independent, formulated from day to day by Canadians well versed in the "politics, not merely the science, of atomic energy."

IN HIS rectorial address on Courage, Sir J. M. Barrie pictures a guest having breakfast at 10 Downing Street with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister passes the toastrack. Says the suspicious guest to himself: "Now what did he mean by that?"

On the world stage in the atomic era, Canada establishes meteorological stations on her Arctic Islands, the United States builds new landing fields on the borders of Maine and in Alaska, Great Britain imports a thousand tons of uranium ore. From the perspective of Moscow, the suspicious observer of these events asks himself: "What do they mean by that? Are these apparently unrelated moves by the three war-time Atomic Partners part of a sinister plan to destroy Holy Russia and its communist way of life and thereby gain world mastery?"

From the perspective of Ottawa, Washington or London a similar observer witnesses the importation into Russian atomic laboratories of over two hundred German nuclear physicists. "What do the Russians mean by that?" he asks himself. "Surely that move by Russia means that the atomic armament race is on in dead earnest. Isn't it high time we completed our plans for the coming Atomic War?"

Russian Fears

This game of suspicion-mongering goes gaily on and has played havoc with Canada's struggle to establish international control over atomic energy. Every time Canada's atomic delegate General A. G. L. McNaughton votes against Russia along with the American delegate Warren Austin, the Russians are confirmed in their suspicion that the proposed international Atomic Development Authority will be controlled by the United States. To break the present atomic deadlock, Canadian atomic policy must first of all be manifestly independent. The atomic deadlock exists today because the Russian politburo fears that the proposed A. D. A. will be controlled by the United States. So repulsive to Russian patriotism is the picture of the inspectors of such an A.D.A. foot-loose in Holy Russia that it is proper to assume that Russia fears an American-controlled A.D.A. more than she fears the bomb itself.

What are the elements of an independent Canadian atomic policy? Canada already stands committed to the establishment of a world Atomic Authority as proposed in the Lilienthal Report. That means that Canada's prime objective is to vest in a world authority exclusive power over all "dangerous" fissionable products, and to restrict the domestic use of atomic energy in each country to "denatured products." To this extent, Canada, the United States and Great Britain are atomically "ad idem."

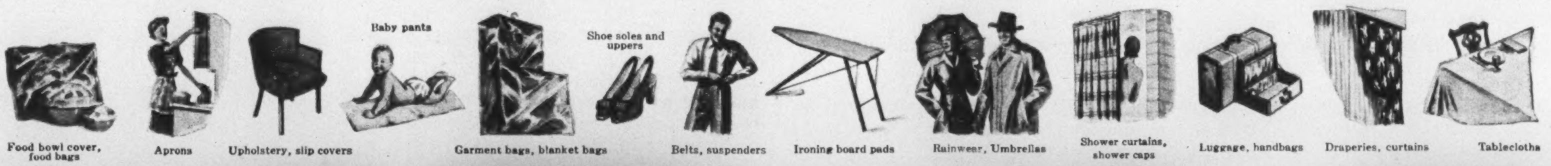
But where Canadian atomic policy properly parts company with that of her war-time atomic partners is in respect of the powers and constitution of the proposed A.D.A. Here the problem of atomic energy control, which is undoubtedly the most crucial political problem facing the world today, becomes merged in the general problem of the relations of the Anglo-Saxon World with Russia. The insistence by the United States on the eradication of the veto power from the constitution of the A.D.A. must, for example, be regarded as a somewhat clumsy and ill-timed attempt to "by-pass" the Charter of the United Nations. It is all very well for the U.S. to urge the eradication of the veto power if she is assured of majority control of the A.D.A. Canadian atomic diplomats must take account of legitimate Russian suspicions as a minority member designate of the proposed Authority.

Canada enjoys material power and prestige in world politics at the present time chiefly because of her status as a war-time atomic partner and joint-owner of the bomb, and her possession of uranium mineral at Great Bear Lake and her $23 million plutonium plant at Chalk River.

Canada's delegation to the Atomic Energy Commission at Lake Success has to date been chiefly distinguished for its technical skill. General A.G.L. McNaughton, the chief delegate and President of the Canadian Atomic Energy Control Board, classifies more as an "atomic engineer and scientist" than as an "atomic statesman". What appears to be needed to make Canadian atomic policy effective on the world stage is the addition to Canada's atomic team of several outstanding political scientists.

The control of atomic energy is fundamentally a political or moral problem, not a technological one. If Canadian atomic policy is to be bold, independent and effective towards Russia, it must be formulated from day to day by Canadians who are thoroughly "rooted and grounded" in the *politics* of atomic energy.

Miss F. Cooper, Assistant Director of Britain's Women's Junior Air Corps, 10,000 strong, giving cockpit drill in the group's first private plane.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Will the Commonwealth Be Able to Hold New Indian Dominions?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE ADDITION of two great dominions to the British Commonwealth would be an event of the keenest interest to Canada and the other present dominions. The warmest hopes that this may be realized already have been expressed by several of the dominion prime ministers.

It has, however, not yet happened. Hindustan and Pakistan may only accept the designation of "dominion" for the technical purpose of securing the necessary power of legislation, before the final handing-over by the British next year. And if they should remain in the Commonwealth their size in comparison to the other dominions, and their different, non-family relation to Britain, would bring about a far-reaching adjustment.

Neither the Hindus nor the Moslems of India—in so far as one can speak of general opinions held among them—have declared that they want to set up new dominions of the British Commonwealth. True, the Congress Party called for dominion status when it drew up a constitutional draft twenty years ago; but only because that was the utmost it dreamed it could get at the time. Last winter Congress put through the Constituent Assembly (composed mainly of its own members) a resolution calling for an independent Republic of India.

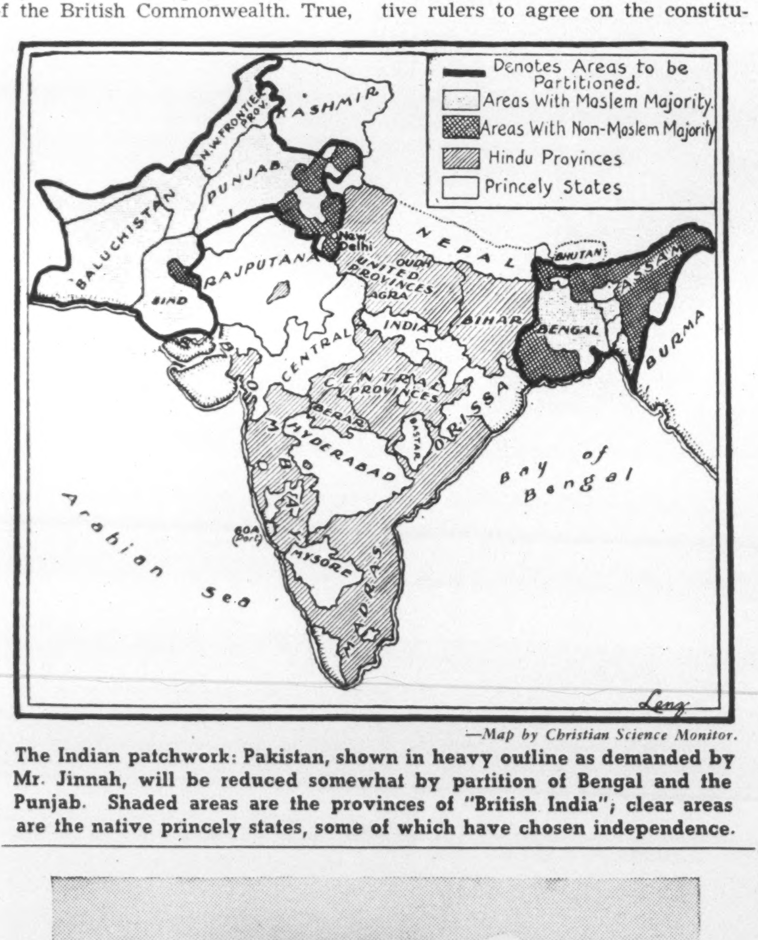
The new proposal for dominion status has arisen out of the difficulties of arranging the transference of power. In international law Britain still holds sovereignty over all of India, and the British Government could legislate the new form of Indian Constitution. In practice the British have no desire or intention of imposing a solution in this manner.

Their whole effort through the Round Table Conferences of 1930-31, to the Cripps Mission of 1942 and the Cabinet Mission of last year, to Mountbatten's recent activity, has been to get the various Indian parties, religious communities and native rulers to agree on the constitutional form of Indian independence, whether as a dominion or a separate state.

This has never been possible. The best that could be done, in Mountbatten's eleventh hour mediation, was to get them to agree not to agree: that is, to agree to the partition plan which the Moslems have been demanding but the Hindu Congress Party always heretofore rejecting.

Now the British Government, which has tried to the last to keep India in one piece, is not going to carry out the partition. Indian bodies, to do this, must have constitutional authority. So they are being given this in the form of dominion status, by August.

Nor is this mere legal mumbo-jumbo. Britain's commitment to leave India by June 1948 was made with the idea that an Indian constitutional settlement would be complete by that time, and the government or governments elected and all ready to take over. To whom could she hand over full authority today? To give authority for the whole of British India (that is, the shaded area on the map, excluding the native states) to the Congress Party alone as the majority group, would be a certain signal for civil war. To give it jointly to Congress and the Moslem League, before the border line between Hindustan and Pakistan has been established, would be little better.



—*Map by Christian Science Monitor.*

The Indian patchwork: Pakistan, shown in heavy outline as demanded by Mr. Jinnah, will be reduced somewhat by partition of Bengal and the Punjab. Shaded areas are the provinces of "British India"; clear areas are the native princely states, some of which have chosen independence.

A Brilliant Solution?

The solution found appears to be one of genius. All Indian parties and leaders are at least completely convinced that Britain is sincere in her promise to yield authority next year. Two provisional governments, one for Hindustan and one for Pakistan, can acquire independent authority equivalent to that of the Government of Canada almost at once. And during the difficult negotiations which these two new governments have to carry out during the next year they will have the impartial mediation of the governor-general, and the advantage of being able to draw on all of Britain's great experience in constitutional law and practical compromise.

A further advantage will be to delay the split-up of the Indian Army until the Hindustan-Pakistan negotiations are complete, with the possibility remaining to the end of working out some common defence arrangement.

One may hope that the Indian leaders will see a continuing advantage in the services of an impartial Governor-General, and in the security of being associated in these dangerous times with a world-wide Commonwealth possessing first-class military power and the close alliance of the United States, and will hence postpone the day of final rupture of the Commonwealth connection.

Hindustan and Pakistan could, however, never be dominions with the relation of, say, Canada, Australia or New Zealand, to the "motherland." There is no question for them of a "motherland" or family tie to Britain. The relation would be more like that of the Southern Irish, or the Afrikanders, or the French Canadians — the relation of a people who after being conquered were released on generous terms and, while not enamored of the connection, find advantage in maintaining it and no occasion for decisively severing it.

Need Each Other

It is, perhaps, not the best way of encouraging our Indian friends to remain in the Commonwealth, to enlarge on the advantages *to us* of their so doing. Nevertheless these are so apparent that we can scarcely pretend that we do not care about them. With India remaining in the Commonwealth, it means that our free association represents a quarter of the human race. Without India we represent less than five percent.

Also, India's magnificent fighting men have provided the backbone of Empire and Commonwealth security from Suez to Singapore. Without them the Commonwealth will be much weaker, peace will be much less secure through all this region, and our role in the council of the nations will be proportionately reduced.

Yet if we welcome two new Indian Dominions to our company, we will have to treat them as equals. (And when we say "equals", we ought perhaps to put things in proportion by contrasting the 75 millions of Pakistan and the 250 millions of Hindustan with New Zealand's two millions, or even Canada's twelve). Canada has, happily, just removed the discrimination which prevented immigrants from India from voting, a matter which has exercised Indian political opinion for no less than 35 years.

Although the fact that our discrimination affected only 2500 Indians made it no different in principle, the restriction by South Africa to second class citizenship of an Indian group one hundred times as large, looms as a much bigger political issue. That is partly because it is so much nearer, geographically.

On the other hand, it is the very nearness of the immense, over-flooded human reservoir of India that impels South Africans to maintain discriminatory measures to hold down the increase in numbers and power of a community which with the slightest opportunity could surpass the present population of British and Afrikanders (just over 2 millions).

Further complicated as it is with the problem of the seven million primitive Bantu natives of South Africa, one may appreciate the dilemma of even such a stout champion of the Commonwealth as Field Marshal Smuts in handling this ex-

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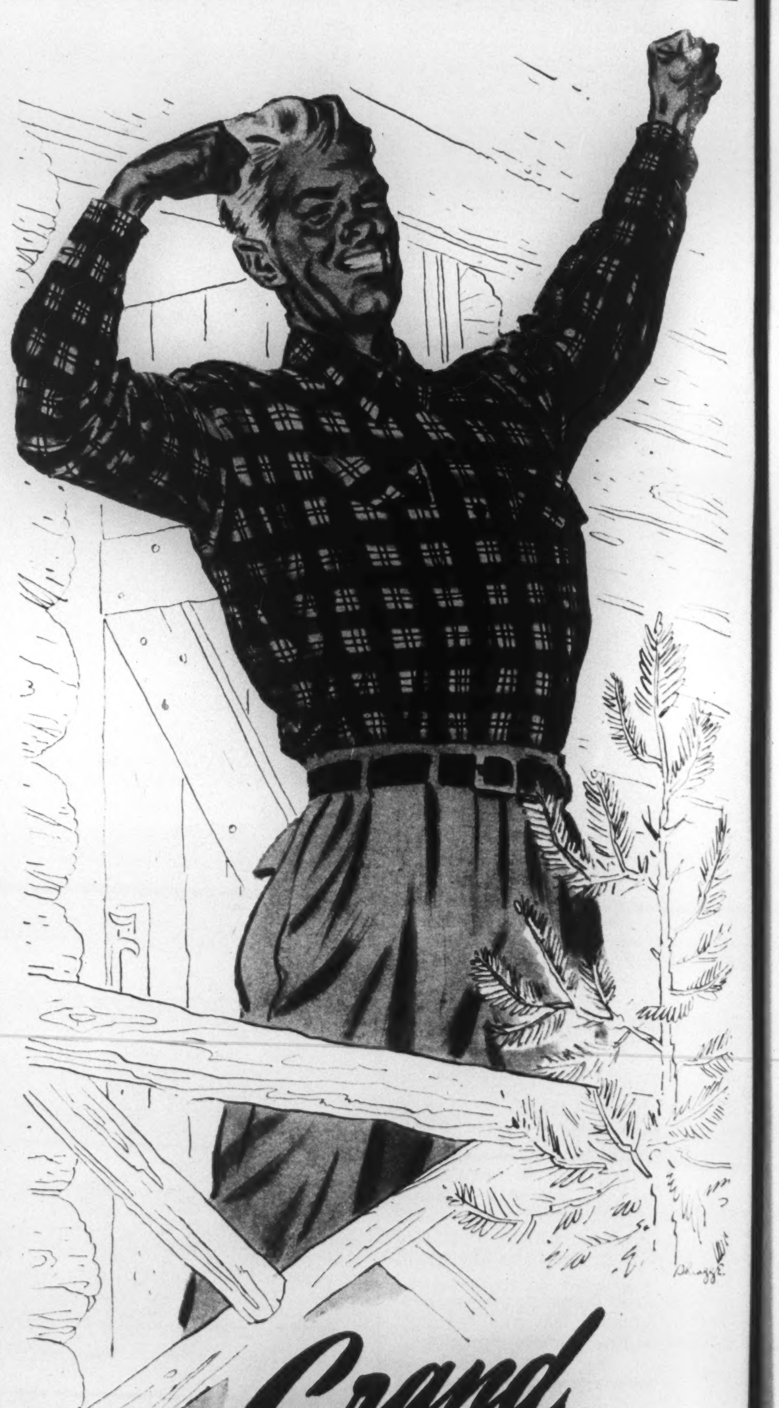

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plosive question. Even more readily, however, one may appreciate how such treatment diminishes for Indians the attraction of dominion status.

There remains, as an interesting and imponderable factor in the Indian decision whether or not to sever the Commonwealth connection, the matter of the English language. English is the common language, not only of Indian law and technology and foreign trade, but of Indian universities and Indian politics. If there were an Indian Union, English might have to be the parliamentary language, for not even all Hindus speak Hindustani, whose home is in the central valley of the Ganges.

Indian Politics in English

Altogether there are a dozen important languages and over 200 dialects in India. When the Hindu leader Nehru, the Moslem Jinnah and the Sikh Baldev Singh, gave their views of the new constitutional plan on the Delhi Radio last week, they spoke in English.

Yet English is spoken by perhaps no more than 15 millions out of India's estimated 427 million population. Only 47 millions were registered as literate in the 1941 census, literacy being taken to mean being able to read and write a letter in their own dialect. Considering that most of these are males, and allowing for progress since 1941, one might say that very close to one Indian male out of four is literate as the country achieves independence.

Whether they continue as dominions or choose to become completely separate republics, it is almost certain now that there is to be a Hindustan and a Pakistan, comprising between them perhaps 325 millions. That leaves another 100 millions in the princely states. They cannot by themselves gain dominion status, but may join either of the prospective dominions of Hindustan or Pakistan. What the British Government is doing with respect to them is yielding up its right of paramountcy, which means restoring to them their sovereignty and hence their right to conduct their own foreign affairs.

The largest of these states already have declared that they will carry on as independent states, including Hyderabad, as large as England, Mysore, Kashmir in the extreme north, Travancore down at the tip, and Bhopal. Some of the most advanced of the middle-sized states such as Baroda and Cochin have, on the contrary, declared for adherence to the Indian Union or one of its larger divisions.

As another possibility, the states forming the huge block of Rajputana and Central India are said to be discussing the idea of uniting into a major state tentatively called "Rajistan."

Big Rush on UN?

So it seems that along about next year the United Nations will be receiving applications for membership from a score or so of new Indian "nations." And who is going to be able to justify the membership of tiny Costa Rica or Honduras and refuse powerful Hyderabad? Who can sustain dictator-ridden Nicaragua or the Dominican Republic, and deny enlightened Mysore or Travancore?

One of the most baneful and dangerous effects of the division, not to say the Balkanization, of India, would be the certain competition among foreign powers for a favored position in the successor states. She has been spared such competition under British protection, during the past two centuries. Yet it might prove that Britain would be the most handicapped of the powers, in maintaining a partnership with any part of India. If, for example, Pakistan remained a dominion while Hindustan left the Commonwealth, one can be sure that some Hindu politicians would never tire of accusing Britain of trying to maintain a foothold and "bases" in India.

Of the two larger elements, the weaker one, Pakistan (and it split into two sections) would be left to guard the historic land approaches to India, the Khyber Pass leading from Afghanistan (with Soviet Asia just behind), and the eastern approach through Bengal, at which the Japanese were pounding only five years ago. But while Pakistan, weaker in numbers and in industry, would have the main responsibility for the army, Hindustan would have to provide the navy. And who would provide the air force?

The Moslems of Pakistan would probably concert their policy to a considerable extent with the Moslem states of the Middle East; while the Congress radical element has shown a tendency already to ally itself with the other radical movements of East Asia, connected in their turn to a greater or less extent with Soviet Russia. The stronger princely states would follow a contrasting conservative line, possibly finding their support in an American Republican administration!

It hardly needs to be argued that the splitting-up of India, whose economy, railways, irrigation and defence have been developed as a unit, and whose political and spiritual leaders have for decades held up unity as their goal, is a retrograde step. Not because it accepts such division has the Mountbatten Plan been hailed as high statesmanship, but because it has found a way of satisfying the insistence on partition while maintaining through the device of dominion status a tenuous connection between the parts which still leaves the possibility of an ultimate federal union.

Like Union of Canada

The analogy of this arrangement to the separation and reunion of Upper and Lower Canada is not so far-fetched as might be thought. For it happens that a post at Ottawa, wrestling with the constitutional problems of the first dominion, has been the training ground for a number of India's outstanding Viceroys The result has been a strong similarity in the development of provincial and federal legislatures in India and Canada, and the separation of their powers proposed in the Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans.

One can only balance this vision of statesmanship against the ugly reports of gun-running into India and the development of private political armies, and a ready imagination of the trouble that could arise when the actual drawing of the boundaries takes place, inevitably leaving large groups on the wrong side however they wind and twist, and hope for the best.

• •

Australia Recovers Pearl Industry

Pearlers are busy once more off the shores of Australia. At one time Australia was supreme in this industry but during the depression the Japanese took over. Pearl shell was transplanted to their own waters to foster pearl culture. Now that the war is over Australia is recovering this industry.

A FEW years ago no set of wedding presents was complete without a set of pearl-handled fish-knives—or maybe they were fruit-knives—from Uncle George. Then came the war—and no more mother-of-pearl.

Now the pearlers are once again busy off the shores of Australia. Along a 2,000-mile coast line from Broome, Western Australia, to Thursday Island they are putting to sea. They are out to harvest pearlshell, now selling at the record price of $2,200 a ton.

Before the war the Japanese did most of the deep-sea diving along the Australian coast. They "poached" more than $40,000,000 worth of pearl from Australian territorial waters.

At one time Australia had a pearling fleet of about 500 luggers operating in the Arafura Sea. When the depression of the early 'thirties brought a big drop in the price of the pearl-shell many pearlers found it difficult to keep going. They left the Japanese in control of the industry.

The Japs were helped by their Government, who used the pearlers to supply naval intelligence. The Japanese steadily stripped the pearling-grounds of the Arafura Sea.

Hundreds of Japanese even camped on the lonely North Australian coast. They transplanted pearlshell to their own waters in order to foster pearl "culture".

Japs Learn Pearl Culture

Culturing of pearls was started by a Japanese named Mikimoto, the son of a poor pedlar. Mr. Mikimoto went into the pearl business when the British fleet visited Japan in 1875. When the sailors went ashore on leave Mikimoto sold them eggs and made enough capital to set up in the pearl trade in Tokyo.

In 1894 Mikimoto produced a "blister", or half a pearl, and 20 years later he startled the world with a perfect replica of the natural gem.

European jewellers sued him for marketing an imitation as the real thing, but scientists gave evidence that his pearl was sound, as it had the same substance, color, and material as pearls found in the South Seas oyster.

In 1924 Mikimoto established a pearl farm in the Palao Islands. Ten years later he put nearly 30,000 first-class pearls on the world markets. It was to Palao that the Japs took most of the pearlshell they "poached" from Australian waters.

Mikimoto's men even put the pearlshell back into the ocean until they were ready to introduce the "culture". Then Japanese women "hooked" the shell from the sea bed and it was taken to laboratories, where the nucleus of the pearl-to-be was inserted.

The nucleus can be anything from a grain of dirt to a piece of seaweed, so long as it will allow the mother-of-pearl to grow round it.

After the operation the shell is returned to the sea. Within 10 years the pearl is ready.

Today the Australian Government are out to get the secret of the culture. A scientific mission has gone to Japan to try to learn Mikimoto's method.

Postwar Australian pearling will become an all-Empire monopoly, for many of the divers and crews will in future come from Malaya to earn $12 to $16 a month.

In America before the war you could buy a tinned oyster guaranteed to contain a pearl. The pearls were cultured specimens popped in by the Japanese.

Here, then, is an industry which the war has handed back to Australia on a plate. The Empire's pearl fleets are putting to sea to bring back your pearl-handled wedding presents.

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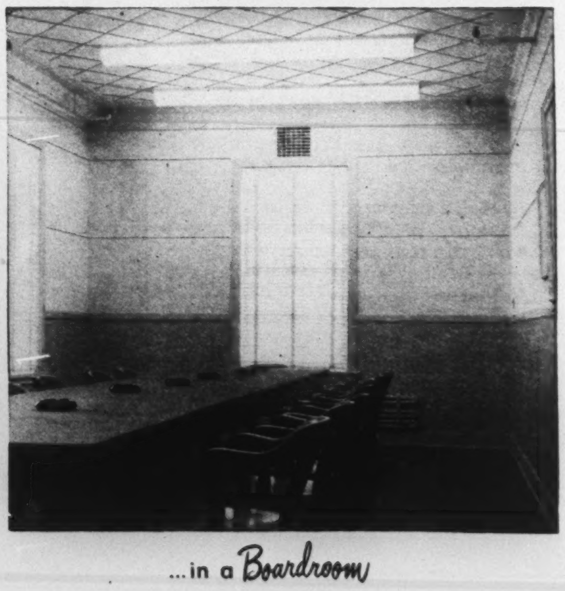

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Future Journalists May Be College-Trained

By MAY AND ROSS WILLMOT

Canada's two schools of journalism at London and Ottawa are turning out newspapermen with college-trained minds and manners. Both schools could qualify for accreditation under the American plan. Four and five years in length, the first two correspond to the general university course of liberal arts, with more specialized work in the final years.

These schools are very popular and could fill their enrolments many times over. So full attendance for many years to come is assured. The first batch of graduates will go to work this summer but only after they have competed with other journalists can an evaluation of the schools be made.

THE Hollywood newspaper world of virile men with hats on backs of heads rushing off half-drunk to cover a murder one moment and to interview a maharajah the next seems to be fast disappearing, if indeed it ever existed. Newspaper reporters are fast acquiring college manners, and what is more important, college-trained minds.

This summer the first large batch of graduates from two Canadian college journalism courses, which were established in late 1945, will take up jobs in Dominion journalism. Not for several years after they have competed with other journalists, who have had no such opportunities, can any evaluation of the move be made. There is one thing sure and that is that these first full-time schools of journalism, one at London, and the other at Ottawa, are very popular, for they could fill their enrolments several times over from the flood of applications they have received.

Certainly the United States seems to approve of such training, for it probably has more schools of journalism and college-trained journalists per newspaperman than any other country in the world. According to the last count made in 1940, 542 of the 901 four-year institutions of higher learning there are offering journalism training in some form or other. This figure breaks down into 32 accredited schools (now 34), 71 others offering degrees or majors in journalism, 55 more giving substantial programs in journalism with English-journalism majors, and 384 with limited programs. No doubt because of the all-time high attendance figures now, the number of these United States schools will increase as they did after the first Great War.

Pulitzer Endowment

Just how many Americans have profited from such courses is hard to estimate for their history goes back to the civil war when General Robert E. Lee started a course in journalism at Washington and Lee University in 1869. It was soon discontinued and not until 1908 did the first recognized school begin at the University of Missouri.

Earlier, Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, had endowed the Columbia School of Journalism, but this worthy institution did not start until 1912 soon after his death. After several years of undergraduate work, Columbia decided to specialize in graduates, being the first school to do so. More recently Columbia pioneered the American Press Institute, which offers short courses for working newspapermen to improve themselves in their profession.

Hard-bitten newspapermen have argued for years whether their work should be dignified with the name profession, decried as a racket, lovingly termed a game, or even prosaically called a business. The professionals seem to be winning out. Leading American newspaper organizations, through their Council on Education for Journalism, have undertaken to raise journalism to a profession by university training, in much the same way as law and medicine once did.

Concerned over the mushrooming growth of journalism instruction, particularly by those with little or no journalism experience, the Council is now pushing through a new accreditation program which recognizes as professional schools only those which are qualified. To qualify, schools must submit a great deal of quantitative data on their budgets, teaching personnel, laboratory and library facilities, curricula, enrolments and requirements to the Council. Committees of newspapermen and educators will then visit each campus to study the program in operation. Studies will also be made of the performance of graduates of each school applying. From this data will come the first list of accredited schools, which the Council hopes to issue in 1948. Other unaccredited schools are to stick to pre-journalistic courses in liberal arts.

The principle itself that higher education is necessary for the journalist who wishes to reach the heights of his profession is now gaining popular acceptance, particularly, of course, in the United States. The idea is also catching on that techniques of journalism can be taught much more quickly and better in a school than in a newspaper office, which has neither the time nor the facilities for the careful selection, training or placement of potential Matthew Halton's.

City editors are neither teachers nor personnel experts and can hardly be expected to be such. Constantly harassed by many youngsters who look upon newspaper work as glamorous, they have no time to weed out the bright boys from the hacks. Already in the United States, university courses in journalism have been accepted as one means of eliminating those unlikely to succeed or be happy in newspaper work.

On the other hand, Britain staidly keeps the old idea that universities are for the arts and the only journalistic course there on the university level is that for a diploma at the University of London.

Canadian universities are modelled closely on those of the mother country and this is probably the reason for Canada's slow progress in journalistic higher education. For several years Canada has confined herself to part-time university courses in journalism at night, that at the University of Montreal, which leads to a diploma, being particularly good.

The dean of the leading university school of journalism, Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia, emphasizes that journalistic training today must not only be upon technical instruction but

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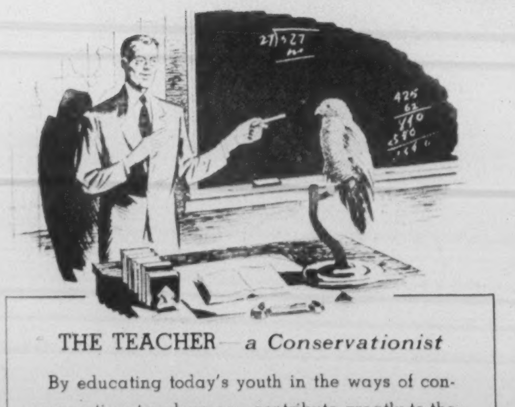
"RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS" by F. L. Beebe.



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* An excerpt from—"Protect Those Predators" by Kerry Wood, in CARLING'S CONSERVATION DIGEST, Vol. I, No. 2, published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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also upon a liberal education and the ideals of public service.

"Journalism is becoming not only a more exacting profession," he says, "but it needs and requires the services of men, and to a limited extent of women, whose academic education is at least on a par with their professional training and abilities. More and more the demand is made upon the School of Journalism for graduates whose knowledge and understanding of academic subjects of study are of such a character as to fit them for the changing requirements of the profession."

Capt. George McCracken, director of the new School of Journalism at the University of Western Ontario, believes the day is past when newspapermen can be made out of printers and office boys. The world is so complex now, he explains, that a well-educated man is required to interpret it.

New Standard of Journalism

The late Dr. H. M. Tory, president of Ottawa's Carleton College, said just before his recent death that the new full-time course he founded there in journalism will give practical as well as theoretical knowledge of newspaper work. He thoroughly believed in university-specialized training for journalists just as much as for engineers and doctors. He hoped that a new standard of Canadian journalism would result from the two schools.

Both Canadian schools would qualify for accreditation under the American plan. These accredited institutions offer four or five year programs, about three-fourths of which is made up of liberal arts background with particular emphasis on history, political science and economics. Indeed both Canadian schools are following the best American models in their curricula, particularly that of Columbia. Newspapermen from both London and Ottawa studied schools in the United States before setting up their own.

The American Council on Education for Journalism consider a college education an indispensable prerequisite for success in journalism. It stresses the importance of practical work and says that graduate work is desirable in history, economics, government and politics, sociology, literature, languages, psychology, photography and natural sciences. Professional courses recommended would include reporting, news editing, editorial and interpretative writing, magazine writing and editing, typography and make-up, and law of the press. Courses in advertising, circulation, business management, radio writing and production and pictorial journalism are also considered valuable. Shorthand is not considered essential but is useful in getting exact quotations.

The first two years at the Canadian schools correspond roughly to the general university program of liberal arts with more specialized work in the final years. The practical part of the courses is being supervised and given by working members of the London and Ottawa press. Indeed most of the leading newspapermen of Canada are supporting the project.

Old-time newspapermen had a leading part to play in the foundation of both schools because they felt there was an urgent need for such training. The Canadian Press and Canadian Weekly and Daily Newspaper Associations are cooperating closely with both projects and had a great deal to do with beginning them.

Both new Canadian schools were also organized as a result of the demand from many Canadian veterans for such journalistic training. Had they not received it here, it is likely these potential journalists would have followed many other bright young Canadians south of the border and probably never have returned.

Both schools are jammed to capacity, particularly with veterans, and many applicants had to be turned away. There are 155 at the University of Western Ontario intending to follow journalism studies, of whom 30 are in the practical work of the upper years. The total registration at Carleton College is 82 with 17 taking practical work.

In the United States, the picture is broader and so more significant. The 34 accredited members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism report a total of 4,943 enrolled in journalism and 4,660 in pre-journalistic courses, a total of 9,603. This is an increase over the preceding year of 45 per cent.

These and other figures from U.S. schools indicate on the whole an all-time record enrolment. Ex-servicemen account for about half the total, taking the place of the large numbers of women who registered during the war. This year the proportion of women has slightly dropped.

A pre-enrolment survey in the United States showed that journalism ranks tenth in popularity of courses chosen by veterans returning to college. This means an estimated journalism enrolment of 18,000 in all U.S. colleges and universities. Figures are unavailable of the number of Canadian servicemen who want to study journalism, but officials say they were in about the same proportion. In other words, the two new Canadian schools of journalism are assured of a full attendance for many years to come.

• •

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J.E.P.

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Newcomer's Reckoning of Canada's Destiny

By DAVID SCOTT

An observant British journalist, who arrived in Canada two months ago, here gives his first impressions of the Dominion. Some are favorable, others are far from flattering. In many matters, he believes, Canada holds the key to the future without realizing that she does so. Canadians are a little too easy-going and lacking in enterprise. The press, for instance, lacks the enterprise which has distinguished Canadian industry. For good or for bad, Mr. Scott wonders if French Canadians realize how little they have in common with old country French people of today. But all Canadians—French and English—should "stop living horizontally" and show how quickly they can climb together.

WHEN I woke up at 6 a.m. in the sleeping car that brought me from New York to Montreal two months ago, and peeped out under the blind, I saw at once that I was living on a different plane from that of yesterday. New York had been all up and down; Canada was all to and fro. Instead of a monstrous asparagus-bed of skyscrapers, standing in a froth of scarlet and yellow taxicabs and flashy advertisements, here was a flat, empty plain, grey and brown in color where it was not barred with white snowdrifts or the glittering, half-melted ice of pools and streams.

In their size and flatness the fields resembled those of France, but they lacked their color. They were bounded by fencing made of long, roughly hewn strips of timber that reminded me of Switzerland; but the Swiss mountains and the Swiss primness were absent. So were the hedgerows and the aged, untouched trees of England. Nor did this strange landscape much resemble what I had seen of rural America. It was tidier and less dusty. In short, it was a purely Canadian landscape; and it gave promise of a consciously Canadian people with a distinctively Canadian way of life.

By comparison with that of the U.S., the structure of Canadian society, like that of Canadian cities, strikes me as horizontal and static, not vertical and dynamic: a fact which is reflected in Canadian politics. Here it seems to me that a habit of tolerance is the outstanding virtue. It was well illustrated in the affair of the 500 Yugoslavs who wanted to go home. When an outcry was raised about it, and sensation-mongers began to tell stories of bullet-proof cars and hidden dollars, the Government in Ottawa refused to get rattled. It saw that regulations were complied with and let the Yugoslavs go. There are those who complain of the seemingly endless tenure of power by the Liberal Party. It's all very well, they say, to have a Prime Minister who's been longer in office than any public man since Bismarck, and no doubt Mr. Mackenzie King is a fine national figure; but when will the Opposition get a chance? The answer, I imagine, is that the Opposition will get a chance when it has a program that looks better than the Liberal program. Meanwhile, continuity in government has its advantages, provided that it's not based on force and that the ruling party has a steady supply of fresh talent.

It may be that here, as in many other matters, Canada holds the key to the future without realizing that she does so. As modern democracy develops on a basis of improving standards of living and broadening popular education, extremism at both ends of the economic and social scale becomes outmoded. Already diehard Conservatism looks ridiculous and militant Communism is seen to be both a nuisance and a menace. The middle of the road, though unexciting, is usually the safest and most profitable course, as long as there is no check on outspoken and constructive criticism.

I chose Montreal, rather than Toronto or Ottawa, as my headquarters because it seemed to offer a happy medium between the English-speaking and the French-speaking communities; the balance might not be exact in numbers, but it seemed as fair as possible in influence. Ottawa, as the administrative capital of the Dominion, attracts a political journalist but not one who wants to observe the people. In Montreal, though the French-speaking community is the larger, since most of the manual workers belong to it, the English-speaking community has equal influence, since it supplies most of the directing element. If anything, the English-speaking element is over-predominant in Montreal itself, but this may be compensated by the compactness of the French-speaking community and its monopoly of the surrounding countryside.

Outgrown

Whenever I hear a group of French Canadians talking together, I wonder if they realize how little they have in common with the French people of today. Their speech is almost incomprehensible to a Parisian, and their whole way of life is unlike that of modern France, chiefly because of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. This is surprising to a Protestant Englishman accustomed to life in modern France, where the Church has long been excluded from an active part in public education and its social and political influence, though still perceptible on occasions, is far from being what it was. When passing through villages on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where the dominance of the Church is obvious, I can't help thinking of Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau and wondering whether anyone in these parishes has read their works. That the education of so large a proportion of Canadian youth should be in the hands of a priesthood is no doubt another example of the tolerance that I admire; but it tends to set up a barrier, not only between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, but also between the French-speaking people of Canada and the French people of today.

Peoples, like individuals, have the defects of their qualities. I have an impression that the habit of living side by side in two communities, each of which practises a good-humored tolerance of the other, tends to make Canadians a little too easy-going and therefore lacking in enterprise, especially when compared with their U.S. neighbors. Many of them seem to accept a second-rate standard of life and a second-rate national status as inevitable evils forced upon them by geographical and economic conditions which they cannot change. I find this lack of enterprise very noticeable in the Canadian press. Canadian editors, in the talks I have with them, are apt to strike an apologetic note. "You must remember," they say, "that we have no national press in this country as you have in England. Even the best of our papers are provincial journals with small circulations, and we can't afford to go in for the sort of competition that you're used to."

The result is a poor average standard of editorial quality and a shortage of really first-class information for the public, especially on what is happening overseas. For such news most Canadian papers are content to rely on European or American agencies, whose copy, like all agency copy, is written down to a low general standard, except when an agency thinks it has a scoop. Then it is boosted sensationally and made inaccurate in an effort to beat rivals. For British news Canadian papers rely too much on these same agencies or on British official sources, which are seldom competent or impartial. Comment on world affairs comes largely from U.S. writers, whose point of view is all their own.

Lack of Competition

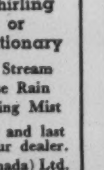
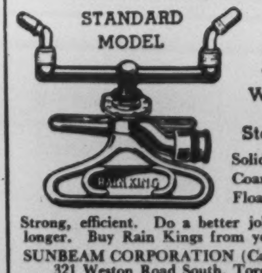
Perhaps lack of local competition is a main cause of this lack of enterprise in a profession normally more enterprising than most. There is no such lack in Canadian industry, which shows every sign of winning a place second only to that of the U.S. But I suspect that the streak of fatalism I have noticed in the Canadian outlook has deeper roots than this. Many Canadians, I feel, have not yet grasped the fact that World War II has left their country in a unique position, with peculiar dangers to face but also with unique opportunities for internal expansion and world leadership.

English-speaking Canadians, I should say, feel bound less and less by ties of sentiment to the United Kingdom. At the same time they have no desire to become citizens of the United States; and the movement to build up a world-wide union of English-speaking peoples, in which Canada might play a vital part, is not yet well under way. French-speaking Canadians, though anxious to survive as a distinctive community, feel in their hearts as much out of touch with modern France as with the English-speaking world. Between them the two communities feel a vague nostalgia for a national spirit not clearly defined, which must somehow be Canadian without being English, French or American, though it must draw inspiration from all three sources. How can such a synthesis be achieved, if not by proclaiming a Canadian faith and embarking on a great Canadian program?

One is tempted to cry from the housetops: "Wake up, Canada! Stop living horizontally and show how quickly all Canadians can climb together. You don't have to become Americans in the process, and having been French or British needn't stop you. You occupy an area larger than that of the U.S., with a population less than one-tenth as large. This territory of yours, mostly undeveloped, is now a key strategic area, lying between the only two Great Powers of this postwar era. Don't trust to luck, or even to the United States, for your protection. Double your population, by mass immigration if necessary; you have plenty of material for housing. Drain your swamps, exploit the vast mineral resources of your sub-arctic regions, and as you do so build up the defences of the Far North against the new threat from beyond the Pole.

"Do you Canadians realize that in this new phase of world history you may have to face an unexampled peril, but you have an unequalled opportunity? If you are indifferent, your country may be the first battleground of World War III. A program of intensive development, wisely directed, may make it a fortress of freedom and a leading light among the nations.

"Already Canada has shown that she could be a decisive factor in a world-wide conflict, not only by the devotion of her sons but by the skill of her technicians and the expansion of her industry. She forms the natural link between three great civilizations—the British, the French and the American—which may be called to save the world from a new tyranny. Let Canada be equal to her destiny, and none shall dispute her right to stand in the forefront of free nations. Let the opportunity pass, and her name may be forgotten before it has ever taken the place that is its due."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Dofasco Has Answer to Security Problem

By D. P. O'HEARN

At the Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited in Hamilton, company and workers combine for employee security.

At the end of twenty years service workers who have contributed $150 a year may retire with a nest-egg of $20,000 or more.

In a similar scheme in the United States employees have retired with as much as $70,000.

Here's how one successful Canadian profit-sharing plan works.

NINE years ago the Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton, started an employees' savings and profit sharing plan. Today both the company and the workers are glad it did so. We in Canada have been hearing a lot about profit-sharing plans recently. There's hope that they may be an answer to better industrial relations. Apparently some of them are good and some not so good. The "Dofasco" plan is one that works.

There are today workers in the Dofasco employ who have to their credit more than $6,500 in the employees savings fund. If they are at retirement age or are leaving the company through illness or accident the money is available to them in cash or an annuity. To get this credit they have contributed $150 a year out of their earnings for the past nine years or a total of only $1,350.

In another ten years or so these workers, if business keeps on an even keel, should have from $20,000 to $25,000 to their credit. Towards this they will have contributed about $3,000.

Combination

The Dofasco plan is not a straight profit-sharing plan. It is designed to be a combined employees' savings and profit-sharing program for old age security. It aims to give the worker during his time of highest earning power the chance to provide for the period when his earnings may decline or end altogether through old age, disability or death.

Under the mechanics of the plan all employees of more than three years service contribute either 3 per cent or 5 per cent of their earnings to a savings fund. The company in turn contributes no less than 10 per cent of its net earnings. The resulting fund is managed and invested by a Trustee and an advisory committee appointed by the company and employees.

The fund is held as a cumulative trust. There are no withdrawals, except in the case of an employee leaving the company. But at the end of each year the total of the fund, employee and company contributions plus earnings is calculated and credited to the members in proportion to their contributions.

Under the regulations when an employee has reached the age of 65 and is retiring he can withdraw the full amount of his credit. If he is leaving before the retirement age he is only allowed the amount of his contributions plus half the company contributions and earnings; except in the case of illness or physical or mental incapacity when at the discretion of the Trustee and advisory committee he may be allowed a full share.

Rapid Accumulation

The rapid accumulation of the fund has already been seen. Employees who have been contributing for nine years now have an investment of nearly five times the amount they paid in. Company contributions have been responsible for half of this. During the years the company contributions have averaged $3 for every $1 put in by employees. The rest is accounted for by compound interest.

This is probably the most striking feature of the plan. Through being held in a fund and not, as with a great many profit-sharing plans, distributed in regular dividends, the employees' stake increases at an amazing rate. And in addition to the regular accumulation the rest of the members gain when an employee quits and only withdraws his half share. The balance is credited *pro rata* to the rest of the members.

As an illustration of how this accumulation can grow there is the example of a similar plan at the Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Co. in Chicago. There, where the plan has been running since 1919, employees with twenty-seven years service have retired with more than $70,000. For this they had contributed $200 a year, or a total of $5,400.

Officials of the Dofasco plan don't hold out such optimistic prospects as this. Looking to the future they can't be sure that the three-to-one basis of company contributions can be maintained or that the earnings of the fund can be kept at their present average. They do estimate though that the returns for employees of from ten to twenty years service will be from $10,000 to $25,000, which is a substantial nest-egg not to mention a very good investment return.

The top contribution that any employee drawing the above would make would be $150 a year. Employee contributions are fixed at the 5 per cent limit with a maximum of $150, with the one exception that at the discretion of the Trustee and advisory committee the limit can be raised to $200 in individual cases. In such cases of course the earnings would be correspondingly greater.

Company contributions to the fund in addition to the 10 per cent net after taxes minimum in no year exceed four times the employee contributions. They also may be suspended if in any year operations result in a loss until the loss sustained is made up out of net operating earnings.

I said earlier that both company and employees are happy about the plan. They are.

Dofasco started the scheme, as already noted, to provide old-age security. This has been achieved. In addition the company, however, has had substantial returns. Whether because of the plan or not, it has one of the best industrial relations records you can find anywhere. It has never had a strike, even during the outbreak which hit the rest of Hamilton last year. Its individual production record is tops. And all during the war it has had a good working force.

The company hasn't any misgivings about its contributions to the fund. It has paid good dividends. And it has always been able to pay top-scale wages.

So far as the employees are concerned there is no question of their feeling. It has had a great deal of public expression. They have even gone to the extent of writing letters to the papers in praise of it.

At the start of the program there was a little discontent that the money wasn't being distributed annually. But that has practically disappeared.

Partly responsible is a big Ukrainian. In the beginning he was one of the most expressive of those who wanted "his money now". Later, however, it happened that he was in an automobile accident and was disabled. He couldn't do anything other than light work for life.

In spite of his objections he had accumulated a seven years credit. As it was decided to give him the full amount he had altogether $4,833. It was enough to settle him on a chicken farm.

Now every week he sell eggs in the plant, and with each sale he gives a little sermon on the advantages of the plan.

This Dofasco program perhaps isn't as glamourous as a lot of other schemes we have been hearing about; it doesn't hand out double a man's pay at the end of the year as some are reported to do. And it doesn't prove that all profit-sharing schemes work. But it does give a good example of what can be accomplished when employer and employees get together for sound purposes.

The Joslyn Philosophy

To those interested further in profit-sharing there is a quotation that I think is worth citing. It comes from Marcellus L. Joslyn, the founder of the Joslyn plan noted before on which the Dofasco plan is patterned (the Joslyn plan has been endorsed by the Rockefeller Foundation as the best of the currently effective plans of its type). The quotation gives Joslyn's philosophy on profit-sharing.

His plan was started shortly after the last war and at the time he said:

"The greatest welfare for all is made up in only one way, namely by adding together the greatest welfare for each; and the industrial ideal is to get the three entirely selfish forces (employer, employee and public) to realize this, to get them to pull together, not in the least because they are brothers, but solely because their selfish interests can be served best in that way; maintaining at the same time a vigilant watch to see that the others are pulling their share of the load. *This may be possible on a basis of fact where mock sentiment has only brought failure.*"

It probably should be pointed out that Mr. Joslyn was a very successful businessman.

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THE MELTIING POT

Glutamic Acid

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

GLUTAMIC acid, the wonder drug of the day (there should be a new one before this is published) sends children's I.Q.s rocketing and boosts their mental age.

Also useful in convulsive diseases and brain disorders, this sovereign remedy comes in two handy sizes—easy on the pocket and easy in the pocket — the family size and King size.

Precocity has always been highly valued in the U.S.A., so no doubt glutamic acid will soon be sold on the fountain side of all drug stores.

Children will be able to fill out tax forms and correct their parents' bridge faults, and their clear, logical little brains will wag their little tongues until parents and teachers will long for the return of jolly old King Herod.

Just imagine a faithful reader of *P.M.* being quizzed by his glutamized prodigy.

"Daddy, why do we want to depose General Franco?"

"Because he's a bad man, and puts people in concentration camps, and executes his enemies."

"And what will the other people do if we depose Franco?"

"They will put Franco's people in concentration camps, and execute some of them."

"But, Daddy, don't the Russians put people in concentration camps and execute them?"

"Yes, but Franco was friendly with the Germans when we were fighting against them."

"But didn't the Russians have a treaty with the Germans while we were fighting them?"

"Yes, but they came in on our side when they were attacked."

"Why didn't Spain come in on Hitler's side and take Gibraltar away from us?"

"Because Franco was frightened; he just wanted to mind his own business and stay out of the war."

"Does Russia want to mind its own business?"

"Yes, but its business extends a little farther."

"Why do people want to depose Franco and not Stalin?"

"Because deposing Franco would be a lead-pipe cinch. It's all right to interfere in a country with a small war potential."

Then comes a loud crash, as of a large flask of Glutamic Acid flying through a closed window.

•

NEWSPAPERMEN in Ottawa have a lot of fun whenever a new postage stamp is issued, finding all the errors in the design. Officials coyly hinted, last February, that errors make the stamps more valuable, and increase sales from the philatelic division. Now we have a new four cent stamp, to replace Alexander G. Bell, and the boys have already discovered that the stamp's central figure has dirty ears.

Careful examination of the stamp, however, reveals that the greatest mistake in it is issuing it at all. In case you have not seen it, it depicts a rugged young chorus boy who has just chucked a grenade or bowled a cricket ball from the region of Hudson's Bay into the south-west Pacific. In case people shouldn't recognize what it's all about, there is a caption reading: Citizen—Citoyen.

And in trying to depict a citizen-citoyen, Ottawa has tried to please everybody except the feminists. They would have found it less difficult if citizens were permitted to appear naked on postage stamps; in that case, any fine physical specimen would do. However prudery demands clothes, and clothes make the man a miner or a mariner or a capitalist.

Choosing clothes that would offend no portion of the populace (except the tailors) must have been very difficult, and we have no doubt that the Cabinet spent many long sessions on the problem. The young man was finally clad in a pair of trousers with no crease and a shirt with no tie. His sleeves are rolled up rather carelessly. He could represent a farmer sowing wheat, or a young corporation lawyer returning from a fishing trip (without any fish).

He could be Labor or he could be Management. If he is Labor, he has too much Richard Greene prettiness to be of the extreme Left, and if he is Management, he is a good Joe for letting himself be engraved in his old fishing clothes. His nice wavy hair is offset by a jutting jaw and a bull neck.

You can't even tell anything from the direction he's gazing in. He isn't looking north to Russia, or south to the United States, or cementing Bonds of Empire by gazing towards the Old Country. His gaze just wanders off into the Pacific, somewhere between Australia and New Guinea. Perhaps he is looking towards Bikini.

The aggregate result is deplorable, and could only represent a young evangelist addressing a socialist picnic. Until we become a little more united, nationally, Ottawa would do better to stick to beavers and maple leaves.

MAYOR Robert Saunders, whose Rat Week in Toronto fizzled out very quietly, would be comforted to see the bold manners of Montreal rats.

We have seen the little brutes grazing quietly in the middle of the afternoon in a garden right beside Sherbrooke street, and, horror of horrors, having a little snack right in the display window of a very high grade grocery store on early closing day.

The best time to see them, however, is dawn, when they are trooping back to their lairs after a night of foraging. On many downtown and uptown streets you can see twenty or thirty at a time, crossing the road and not even hurrying.

Many people who see them at that hour refrain from remarking on it, as they are not certain that the rats are real; nevertheless the rat migrations have been seen by people *getting up* at dawn as well as by those going home to bed.

A couple of weeks ago the Montreal civic services held a monster parade—150 glamorous beauties 150—floats, fire engines, snow removal equipment and decorated street washers. The parade was designed to encourage us to paint up, light up and plant up. Maybe what we need instead is Mayor Robert Saunders and his publicity man, Tumpane, to come down and run a Rat Week.

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Canadian Youth Travel Talk Is Hike-or-Bike

By ERIC R. ADAMS

For travel-minded youths who want to visit places at home or abroad for the lowest possible costs and under interesting circumstances, the Youth Hostel Movement has the answer. It was well organized in Europe and the U.S. before the last war. Canada, too, has a thriving Youth Hostels Association but the number of hostels should be increased. This association will ask aid from local communities and the federal Government.

WITH new cars and even good used cars still on the hard-to-get list this year's travel picture isn't as bright as it might be. But three thousand Canadians aren't doing much worrying. Members of the Canadian Youth Hostels Association, they're still able to do a very good job of getting around on foot and by bicycle. They come and go as they please and by adding a "foreign travel sticker" to their membership cards they can use hostel facilities in 24 foreign countries.

This hostelling business is nothing new. It's not "a Toronto bicycle club" as someone naively described it, nor does it even represent an idea of Canadian origin. Hostelling started in Germany before World War I and today, in the British Isles alone, there are 150,000 hostellers, Canada became a hostel nation in 1934 and Calgary was the home of its first hostelling committee. Soon, in Quebec, another group formed an independent but similar organization, the members of which ultimately joined the C.Y.H., as it calls itself. Meanwhile, an American version set itself up in Massachusetts.

Hostelling is tailored for people who want to see a lot without spending much. Membership fees are a dollar and a half a year for non-adults and two dollars and a half for anyone over 21. Hostel meals cost about 25 cents each and so does each over-night stop. Roughly, it totals a dollar a day. C.Y.H. is strictly a non-profit organization financed through membership fees and occasional donations. Volunteer workers produce a quarterly magazine and handle office work.

The Moral Angle

How about the moral side of hostelling? What happens when a bunch of mixed young people are away together for week-ends or longer? The answer is nothing that shouldn't if C.Y.H. records and the claims of interviewed hostellers mean anything. Hostelling is definitely supervised. Canadian hostels are nearly all farm houses or other country buildings owned by kindly couples who are willing to help the cause. These "house parents" keep an eye on things. They collect each hosteller's pass and return it in the morning. They can keep the pass of any hosteller who has misbehaved. In 13 years' operation only one pass was cancelled and it belonged to an elderly man, not a youngster. Hostels maintain separate sleeping quarters and wash rooms for boys and girls and international rules prohibit alcoholic drinks or smoking in dormitories.

Just in case you're all set to start for the open trail at 25 cents a night you might consider the following. Hostellers have to cook their own meals, wash their dishes, make their beds, clean bunk rooms and recreation rooms and in general leave the place as tidy as it was before they came.

Motorists Prohibited

You can't arrive in the family car, either, because regulations prohibit this. Hostelling is strictly a cycling or walking proposition, although you can utilize public conveyances to reach remote areas providing you do a decent stretch of biking or hiking when you get there. And you can't live in the same hostel for a couple of weeks. Three days is the normal limit. No sleeping in, either. You've got to be on your way by nine o'clock at the latest.

Age, incidentally, is no barrier to membership. Anyone can join who is willing and able to navigate under his own power. Most members are 16 to 25 but there are lots who are older, including the middle-aged and beyond.

What you do and where you go on a hostel holiday is entirely up to yourself. Two nurses who came into the local C.Y.H. office while this writer was there were all set to bike to Quebec City. They talked it over and because of limited hostel facilities they settled for a two-week excursion to the New England states. It's as simple as that. You choose your route or destination aided by hostel officers who know the latest local conditions. You can travel by yourself, with friends, or as a member of an organized tour. In the evening there's often a chance to square dance, sing with the group or exchange experiences, You can hostel all summer if resources and time permit, or you can go on a simple week-end trip, visiting one hostel only and coming back in time for work on Monday.

For those who are super-travel minded, the American Youth Hostels Association offers a nine-week Central American trip. It's designed for experienced travellers who will bike through Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and possibly Nicaragua. This trip costs $295, which isn't bad considering the distances involved, the high cost of foreign travel and the tremendous arranging that is needed. Another of the American hostels' 1947 features is a trip that takes in Central Europe, including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. Hostellers will try to help European sufferers as well as assisting in the re-establishment of their hostel facilities.

There's also a nine-week trip to Mexico on the list and a similar trip to Alaska. Shorter trips, such as the two-week excursion to Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire satisfy average customers like the two nurses. Canadian hostellers, of course, are free to go on American-sponsored trips.

Having covered the bright side of hostelling let's look at its drawbacks. Is there anything that shouldn't be? The Canadian answer is yes. In this country there's a shameful lack of hostels. The Maritime region which ought to have 50 hostels has exactly one at present. Saskatchewan is in a worse position which is a way of saying that it hasn't any. What's more, most of Canada's 76 hostels are privately owned, mostly farm houses as it has been explained, which are available only through the courtesy of kindly people. Everywhere else, in Britain, on the continent, and in the United States, the federation owns its hostels. They're always available and it's worthwhile improving them.

The Poor Relation

Other countries provide generous official support to their hostellers. Denmark offers the use of its community centres. Near Boston, a big school is turned over to the American Youth Hostels Association each summer so that travellers can use its dormitories, shower baths and swimming pool. In England, the late Lord Lothian, former ambassador to the United States, left a Scottish shooting estate to the British hostel movement. France grants its hostellers $180,000 yearly and Belgium's Ministry of Public Health shares in the cost of new hostel buildings. But scenic Canada is unable even to send a delegate to the international hostel conferences normally held each year. The Dominion is the poor member of the world's hostel nations. Neither federal nor provincial governments provide the sort of support which governments of other countries, including England, apparently find profitable. Ontario, however, is showing interest. John K. Tett. D.F.C., provincial director of the Physical Fitness and Recreation branch of the Department of Education is constantly emphasizing the need for hostels in his communications with Ontario's Community Recreation Councils. In addition, British Columbia's Provincial Recreational Department is lending a helping hand to the hostel movement.

Last year started a 10-year hostel program in Canada. The aim is 300 hostels and 30,000 members. A national headquarters is wanted in either Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal and it should have a full-time secretary and staff. Also desired are "rolling hostels" which would be colonist cars attached to regular trains. Their use would permit hostellers to cover Canada, a trip which would otherwise take too long for most people and which, at present, is impossible anyway because of limited facilities. The program also plans more scholarships. At present there are two. One sends a hosteller to the French language school at Trois Pistoles, Quebec, and the other lets someone go to the Banff School of Fine Arts.

All this will cost money, $25,000 a year to be exact, until the improved movement is self-supporting. The Canadian Youth Hostels Association will ask for aid to this extent from local communities and the federal government. Whether or not it will get it is another thing, but the project looks as if it deserves the Dominion's support.

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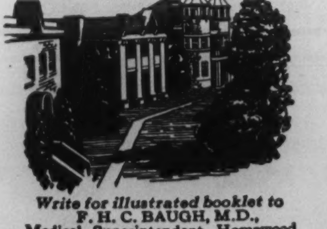

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FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

Internationalism Gains New Recruits Here

By ALLAN ANDERSON

Very little has been written about the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the exchange of international opinion conducted by persons completely outside government circles. The following article is the first of the series of two dealing with the Institute and the activities of internationalists in Canada since the end of the first World War.

THE biggest public relations job in the world today is international understanding. In this, Canada is vitally interested. Her position as leader of the little nations and as running mate of most of the larger ones, and her dependence, now more than ever, on international trade—a small nation with a tremendous agricultural and industrial productive power—put her in the front rank of countries which, philosophically and commercially, have a most definite stake in friendly internationalism.

If international reciprocity of viewpoint was not encouraged, the corner merchant and the housewife would find their lives affected by international misunderstanding and rigid nationalism with its resulting stultification of commerce.

This, fortunately, is not the case. Regardless of the sometimes devious negotiations of governments, it is becoming increasingly common for the citizens of the world to chat freely and easily across borders. Considering Canada only, there is an untold story of the quiet development of interest in international relationships during the last quarter of a century from a casual to an informed approach.

There has been a boom in international interest in professional quarters. Our diplomatic representation, our foreign trade service, our delegations to international organizations have all increased in recent years to such an extent that foreign affairs have become an important part of government activity. In 1928, Canada was represented at 12 international conferences; last year at 98.

At one time recently 128 officials of the Department of External Affairs were out of Canada attending various international gatherings. Business, too, has widened its horizons from the domestic to the international. Most large corporations now maintain departments to study and report on circumstances in and relations with other countries. All this is indicative of a growing concern in government and business circles with world affairs.

Better Informed

As private citizens, too, Canadians have become much better informed than they used to be about affairs outside their country. There are a number of reasons for this but chief amongst them, directly and indirectly, has been the work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Because an informed public opinion is the bedrock of a democracy's foreign relations, the function of the Institute as a source of information, a medium for the discussion of international points of view, and a promoter of special research has been significant in the growth of international thought in Canada during the last 20 years.

A study of the development of the C.I.I.A. is a study of the blossoming of post-Versailles international thought in this country. The C.I.I.A.'s varied membership and multiple activities have filtered its influence through diverse channels of Canadian life. By means of its discussions and publications, the C.I.I.A. has encouraged intelligent attitudes towards foreign relations. Non-partisan, the Institute has sought to provide information of a factual nature about other countries. Its speakers have represented all viewpoints. By the sheer energy of its effort, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs has invigorated thinking about Canada's position in the international community. From its origin until the end of this war, the Institute has worked, as it were, off-stage. Now it is moving up stage.

Internationalism

At Paris in 1919, the need for a non-professional nucleus of trained internationalists in each country was pathetically apparent; naiveté in international affairs was the order of the day. Men of action and men of theory rubbed shoulders; views were exchanged by diplomats, soldiers, sailors, airmen, civil administrators, jurists, financial and economic experts, captains of industry and spokesmen of labor, members of cabinets and parliaments, journalists and publicists of all sorts and kinds. But the better understandings that were eventually worked out came too late to affect the main issues of the peace settlement; nationalism had been forced to pass for internationalism.

"To encourage and facilitate the scientific study of international questions," the Royal Institute of International Affairs was founded at Paris in 1919 and inaugurated in Great Britain in 1920, a direct answer to the ineptitudes of Versailles. Then, in 1925, the Institute of Pacific Relations, "a loose federation of autonomous national councils in various countries," was formed at Honolulu. From a conflux of the two forces, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs came into being.

Six Canadians attended the formation of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Their leader was John Nelson of Montreal. To John Nelson must go credit for pioneer work in the founding of international institutes in Canada. Before obscurity overtakes him, something should be recalled of Nelson; his role as an active advocate of a mature understanding of international affairs is historically important because it came at a time when many Canadians were passively aware of the need for a greater knowledge of contemporary international situations.

In 1943, J. W. Dafoe said, "I should like to see real credit given to the real founder of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs who was the late John Nelson."

Brilliant Speaker

Nelson was a man of medium size, characterized by black bushy hair. He was interested in literature and was a brilliant speaker. Employed by the Sun Life Assurance Company, he travelled extensively doing public relations work. He had a consuming interest in sane international relationships between people of different countries.

The Canadian delegation, and particularly Nelson, came away from the initial I.P.R. conference concerned about the urgent need for the creation of a national body in Canada which would participate in I.P.R. work. The six Canadians had gone to Honolulu only as an informal group.

Meanwhile, by 1926 the Royal Institute had 25 Canadian members. Obviously, the work of the Royal Institute and the Institute of Pacific Relations people would overlap. Consequently, in the autumn of 1926, 30 men met for dinner and discussion at the residence of Sir Joseph Flavelle in Toronto. Amongst those present, including Sir Joseph, were Sir Robert Falconer, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, C. A. McGrath, R. Wilson Harris and John Nelson. Harris represented the Royal Institute and Nelson, the I.P.R. The 30 men decided to set up an organization which would be a branch of or affiliated with both the Royal Institute and the I.P.R. As a representative of this informal organization, John Nelson was invited to London by the Royal Institute. In London, Nelson urged dual action; formation of a Cana-

Naval airwomen are to be introduced into the W.R.N.S. next year. Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge is shown with recruits training in Scotland.

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PI

dian group along R.I.I.A. lines and R.I.I.A. attendance at I.P.R. conferences.

Nelson's plan for the formation of a Canadian body which would be for Canada what the Royal Institute of International Affairs was for Britain and which would also be the Canadian Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations was given impetus by further Canadian participation in the 1927 I.P.R. conference. That year, Sir Arthur Currie and 17 other Canadians attended the conference. No longer was an interest in international affairs confined to government circles. A sense of responsibility for international consideration of basic issues was spreading rapidly amongst conscientious observers of world affairs in the Dominion.

Nelson Plan Approved

By the autumn of 1927, the Nelson plan, approved enthusiastically on both points by the Royal Institute, was beginning to function. Branches operating under a tentative constitution were started in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. On January 30, 1928, representatives of these branches met at the home of Sir Robert Borden in Ottawa. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs was formally organized. Founders were N. W. Rowell, John Nelson, Sir Robert Borden, C. A. Bowman (of the Ottawa *Citizen*), Sir Arthur Currie, F. N. Southam of Montreal, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Col. C. S. MacInnes of Toronto, J. W. Dafoe, Principal John MacKay of Winnipeg, Dean R. W. Brock of Vancouver, Stanley Brent of Vancouver, and Professor N. A. M. MacKenzie (now President of the University of British Columbia). Borden was named president; Dafoe, vice-president; Nelson, secretary, and Southam, treasurer. The C.I.I.A. affiliated with the Royal Institute and became the Canadian Council of the I.P.R.

Better Understanding

The most active members of the original group were Rowell, Nelson, Borden, Southam, Flavelle, MacInnes and MacKenzie. Entering 1929, the Institute had 200 members. The aim of the Institute, then as now, was summed up by one of its members: "The work of the C.I.I.A. is a continuous process of unofficial discussion and scientific research, the purpose of which is to promote in Canada a better understanding of international affairs and British Commonwealth relations."

John Nelson, in the early days of the Institute, pointed out some of the special interests of the various branches; Halifax with Latin American and West Indies trade; Vancouver with Oriental immigration; Winnipeg in the assimilation and status of foreign peoples. But the Institute was primarily concerned with British Commonwealth relations. In later years, this was to cause somewhat of a schism amongst the members. Some were to cling to the idea of the British Commonwealth first while others insisted that the British Commonwealth must be considered only as a part of world government through the United Nations.

The other Dominions followed Canada's lead. In 1933, the Australian Institute of International Affairs was founded, and in 1934 South Africa and New Zealand followed suit. Cooperation was established with the Institute of Pacific Relations. Eventually, not only these countries and Canada had such organizations, but institutes of a similar nature were set up in North Africa, India, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States. Internationalism had become a principle of paramount interest to numerous citizens of democracies throughout the world.

Barriers

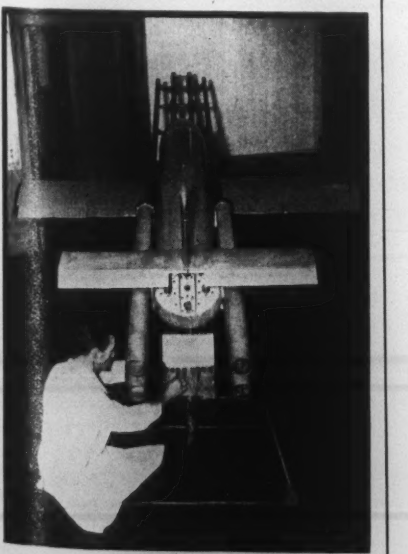
Study, discussion, lectures, broadcasts, public addresses and public information services, and a wealth of research, all struck at the barriers of misinformation and misunderstanding that existed between countries. It should be recognized that Canada in the 1920's was in the forefront of the movement to make the study of international affairs the preoccupation of everyday citizens.

Meanwhile the Institute of Pacific Relations continued to grow. Ultimately its members included Australia, Canada, China, France, New Zealand, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.

Another group, the Permanent Conference on International Studies, more specialized in its approach to international problems by reason of its predominant emphasis on research, was established in Paris in 1928. It numbered 14 nations amongst its members in the early 1930's. The C.I.I.A. became a member in 1929.

By the beginning of the 1930's, then, the media for the exchange of international information and points of view had been set up. The peoples of most of the major countries of the world could talk to each other freely and informally through well-knit organizations. It remained to be seen how healthy would be the growth of these organizations and how effective would be the work they could accomplish. The subsequent history of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and its subtle but definite influence on the development of international thought in Canada provides a model example.

The expansion, influence and inner conflicts of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the present general state of international thought in Canada will be examined by Mr. Anderson in a later issue.



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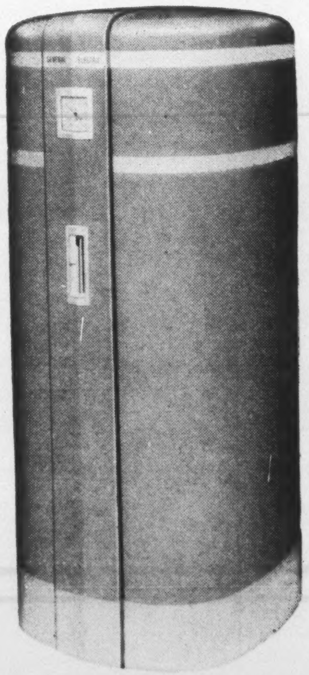

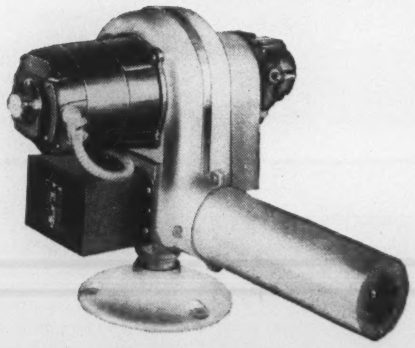

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MARITIMES LETTER

Maritimers Want Federal Help to Control Tides, Save Marshes

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

MARITIMERS feel that inasmuch as they've kept their finger in the dykes protecting marshland from the phenomenal Fundy tides which follow up the rivers like the tentacles of octopi, since 1699, it's time now the Federal Government stuck a hand in.

If this tidal overflow is regulated, by adequate dyking and sluices, so that the retreating tide may deposit its fertilizing silt at the proper time, valuable farmland is formed; but if the flooding is uncontrolled, the land it covers becomes next to worthless.

The Tantramar marshes of N.S. and N.B. comprise some 30,000 to 40,000 acres alone, and when one considers how much hay and grain and grazing ground this might be made to represent in provinces which are far from self-supporting in the matter of such supplies, one sees force in the Maritimers' contention that theirs is not just a jealous request because the Federal Government has seen fit to help the West with its water problem, but a legitimate one for the restoration and preservation of a national resource.

The Maritime provinces, designed as they are as if by a geographer in illustration of every possible sort of relative land-and-water configuration, have always been like a man with a cold in his head. Either a canal needs to be opened, or a sinus bridged, so that the congestion can be cleared up.

It is this peculiar topography which makes the marshlands project so necessary, or a bridge from N.S. to Cape Breton, or a tunnel under the Northumberland Strait connecting N.B. and P.E.I., or a bridge or tunnel from Halifax to Dartmouth. (Harnessing of the Petitcodiac tides, another veteran suggestion, is admittedly of questionable practicality. To corral a tide may be a relatively simple matter, but to get a *bit* in its mouth is something different again.)

Assistance in the construction of a tunnel from Halifax to Dartmouth (considered more practicable than a bridge, in that it could be done for half the six million cost of a bridge and would not necessitate importation of skilled crews) is being urgently solicited just now, because it would solve the local unemployment problem much more satisfactorily than the current emigration of workers to Central Canada. Central Canada is sometimes defined here, by the more vehement critics quoting percentages, as that place where Federal assistance in bridge-building and tunnel-digging and centralization of industries so greatly exceeds (except in the matter of war establishments which ended their usefulness with the peace) our own allotment.

Ear-Bending

However, the Federal Government has lately issued statements, though not from the end of a limb, that something may be done about all these matters. Cynics (or are they?) have been quick to connect this sudden ear-bending with the coming by-election for the seat in the dual constituency of Halifax made vacant last November by the death of W. C. MacDonald.

Liberals have defended postponement of the election until July 14 on the grounds that winter conditions would have made a full vote impossible. Opposition members have suggested that the postponement was really due to apprehension that the Liberal candidate himself might be snowed under.

In any case, the contest has certainly been spotlit by the precarious Liberal overall majority in the Commons and the fact that in such a situation the outcome of a by-election is apt to be interpreted (often falsely) as a trend. Evidence of the unusual importance attached to the contest is the fact that the recent Liberal nomination convention (at which John Dickey, 32-year old barrister and former Canadian prosecutor at the Japanese war crimes trials was chosen as candidate) was the largest in their local history, with Justice Minister Ilsley being flown in as chief speaker; and the announcement that John Bracken, leader of the Progressive-Conservative party (whose candidate is A. A. "Big Alex" MacDonald, retired contractor) will participate in the campaign.

Except for the usual declarations of unreserved optimism and asseveration of soybean-versatility in good works from both parties, the sirocco of debate, either of the hortatory subjunctive platform variety of the casual "Hiya, Joe, whadda ya know?", has not fanned itself sufficiently to agitate any straws in one direction or the other.

Traditionally the constituency is neither Liberal nor Conservative. Conservatives have held it eight times, Liberals seven, and four times they have split it. It seems unlikely that the C.C.F. candidate, H. L. McIntosh, a carpenter, will win; although almost certain that he will divide the vote so that neither of the other contestants will receive an overall majority.

It seems more unlikely that the remaining entry, W. R. Smith, leader of the one-man Vancouver New Democracy party will affect the issue in any appreciable way. Inasmuch as the only remark so far attributed to him is an expressed reluctance for election, because then he "would have to live here"!

One-Day Bloom

Record numbers of that one-day bloom, the mortar-board, dotted the campi of all Maritime universities recently. Acadia seems to hold a record for variety in length of stock, its tallest graduate being 6 feet 6½ inches, its shortest 4 feet. At U.N.B. Lord Beaverbrook was installed Chancellor of the University, and a monument in memory of three great Canadian poets, Bliss Carman, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, and Francis Sherman (all of whom were, by some strange coagulation of spiritual force, born in

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or near Fredericton and buried there) was unveiled.

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, in his address, expressed the valid hope that as Canadian spirit grew the poet's rare product would receive a just revaluation above the present position it now holds among the nation's commodities, somewhere alongside beeswax. Many honorary degrees were conferred, including one by Dalhousie upon Viscount Alexander (who endorsed its current appeal for $3,000,000 to improve educational facilities), and one by St. Francis Xavier upon Albert Almon of Glace Bay, for outstanding historical research done chiefly at the site of the old Louisburg fortress.

Outstanding

Mr. Almon's research hobby is remarkable in that the old Louisburg fortress was a place where the trade by which he makes his living had no function whatever. He is a plumber!

Perhaps the most resounding ovation of all was given 23-year old David Foohey of Saint John, who received an Arts degree at Dalhousie, with Distinction and the University Medal. That record takes a bit of doing, under any circumstances. When you've been blind from birth it takes more doing than almost any of us can realize.

This is not exclusively the season of the cerebrum, however. It is also the time when the larynx comes into its own, and proficiency with ivories and catgut. The competitive Music Festivals for all three provinces have just been held.

The interest in music which these annual festivals has fostered is very real. Not only in the young (to whom the pursuit of music before was apt to be a private purgatory with one purpose only, to make the sun shine brighter outside), but also in adults, and particularly in parents. Especially when we are privileged to have an adjudicator like Sir Ernest MacMillan.

There isn't the slightest trace of condescension or boredom in him, no matter how many repetitions of amateur tussle with "Ich Liebe Dich" he must listen to; and he "points" at a flash of real talent no less eagerly here than if he were auditioning a symphony. His comment is always valuable and when it is enthusiastic (as it was for the P.E.I. performers who spent a whole day en route to the New Glasgow Festival, where they won top honors) it sends the musicians back to their lonely scales with entirely new heart.

His chief criticism is that we Maritimers don't "let ourselves go" in our singing. Well, that restraint seems to be something built in us. Just to show that once in a while we snap a corset string, however: Mr. Jacob Faulkenham is even now bulldozing at Sunnybrook for Captain Kidd's treasure, on the prompting of a fortune teller and the revelation of a dream; individual-town caprice about adoption of Daylight Saving Time is indulged in to such an extent that several bright boys with experience in the simpler problem of the international date-line have outlined a certain route through the provinces which, if consistently followed, would add a year to your life; and Highlanders have found the new army regulation permitting kilts once more to be worn when "walking out," as rejuvenating as a double Martini. "Some people just don't understand the lift you get from a kilt," one officer explained.

Is It Worth It?

The big hallelujah in Cape Breton, of course (at least from the women and children), is for the end of the 99-day coal strike. Under the new agreement, miners will receive $1 a day immediate increase in pay, with only the additional 40 cents a day originally demanded by them delayed until December 1 and made conditional on production boost to a 1939 level. The cost to the company will be partly taken care of by higher charge for coal. One wonders why, in this age of modern improvements, there is no cheaper machinery devised for the manipulation of compromise. The price of this one was, to the miners millions in wages, to the operators a million tons of coal, and to the union, $700,000 in strike relief.

An interesting sidelight on something or other is the fact that 30,000 C.C.L. workers in Cape Breton propose a buyer's strike shortly against the price of butter. Come out from under that sheep skin, Mr. Maritime Farmer, we see that easy dough you're saltin' away, and that capitalistic gleam in your eye, too!

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PARIS LETTER

Forging of Bread Tickets Causes Lots of Excitement in Paris

By MARGARET DUNCAN

Since this article was written, the Communist-inspired strike situation in France has become more acute and far-reaching. The Paris correspondent, while not mentioning specific strike developments of the past fortnight, gives supplementary information on the earlier situation which culminated in the food riots. Fifty-six took place throughout France in the last two weeks in May.

Premier Ramadier has been facing a Government crisis since the first week in May when he fired the Communist Ministers. Since then the pot has been boiling to whatever degree the Communists have chosen to heat it.

Paris.

BREAD is still the absorbing topic in Paris, as throughout France, and around the daily loaf most of the main events of the past month have centred—the assumption of the office of Food Minister by Premier Paul Ramadier himself; the activities of the authorities to collect wheat stocks hidden by the peasants and the numerous bread riots in the provinces, and disturbances at bakers' shops in the towns.

The riots have been not so much direct clamors for bread as protests against what were believed to be grain shipments for export. Mostly they broke out around loaded cars in railroad sidings, following rumors, in every case inaccurate, that the wheat was intended for Germany or some other foreign destination.

The inadequate ration of 250 grammes (less than half a pound) of bread a day has not even been met in some places, and in various parts of France, departmental prefects have employed original and drastic methods of emergency distribution to combat local shortages. But by far the most general method of meeting the lack of bread in Paris and the big centres has been to call in the forger, with the result that false bread tickets have had an enormous sale in May. Sheets of bread coupons are cheap and easy to forge, and sell for about 300 francs a set.

Traffickers are arrested daily, with sometimes several thousand such forgeries on their person, but the trade is so extensive, that the false tickets are now in general circulation. Owing to the fact that some coupons on the bread-sheet are of a higher value than others, a good deal of giving of change goes on (for instance a baker will accept a 750-gramme ticket for 200 grammes of bread and return tickets to the value of 550 grammes in exchange), so that even those who do not actually purchase forged tickets to supplement their own bread ration, assist in the circulation of the forgeries.

Although they are usually easily detectable, it is very rare for a restaurateur or a baker to examine the tickets offered him with any care, and many tons of bread must have been issued against illegal tickets in May.

In a number of provincial towns the authorities are attempting to meet this evasion of the rationing laws by cancelling bread tickets, and issuing bread against one of the unallocated coupons on the ration card.

But when the Prefect of Lyons took this step, outraged workers marched to the Prefecture, which they stormed, and seizing the unfortunate official, bundled him off to the local radio station, where they forced him to broadcast a message cancelling his order.

After this incident, talk of the June bread tickets being cancelled in the Paris region was met with fervent official denials.

Inadequate

But as the end of the month approached, here in Paris it became increasingly obvious that many households, relying on their legal tickets, had found their supply inadequate, and there have been many instances of the orderly queues outside bakers' shops being replaced by determined, but ticketless, crowds, who stormed the bakers, helped themselves to the long loaves stacked on the counters, and departed. In every instance the bread was paid for, but no coupons surrendered.

On May 27 special arrangements were completed by Paris police to watch over bread queues, and to call up reinforcements, but this did not prevent three further cases occurring in Paris alone on the following day.

One incident involved 50 women, four of whom were arrested. At a provincial baker's shop the same day, two hundred "mothers of families" descended on a baker's establishment and forcibly purchased almost 100 kilograms of bread without tickets.

Tailpiece on bread: the satirical newspaper *Canard Enchaîné* sums up the forged ticket racket with an illustration of a baker's shop displaying a notice "No forged coupons can be exchanged for bread after next Thursday."

Whit Sunday, or the Pentecost holiday, saw the biggest exodus of holiday-makers from Paris since the Liberation, as weary Parisians crowded from the city, already becoming unpleasantly hot and dry, for the Atlantic coast, Brittany and the Alps. In the capital itself the Bois de Boulogne was full of picnickers, and the banks of the Seine crowded with bathers and fishermen.

Floating Swimming Pools

With the return of the fine weather, many holidaymakers took to the water, and the three floating swimming pools moored in the Seine, as well as the exclusive "Racing Club de France" and the more democratic modernistic open-air "Piscine Molitor", were all packed.

The return of the bathing season makes it evident that Parisienne's ultra-revealing swim-suits, which became popular last year, are to continue so this year. In fact, these brief garments are likely to become more general, as the wearing of one is no longer considered daring.

The fact remains that many of the wearers of these costumes conceal almost as little of their forms as do the small boys who do not bother about swimming pools at all, and can be seen diving delightedly into certain quiet backwaters near Paris.

The resignation of the Communists from the Coalition Government again confounded the prophets, who as long as the Communists clung uneasily to the reins of government, gloomily prophesied a leftist *coup d'état* at the least sign of anyone wishing to show a bold front to the disciples of Thorez and Duclos.

Yet when the Communists were finally forced to withdraw, this nervous talk ceased overnight, and in the silence created as the Marxist slogans died away, voices were heard once more that have long been stifled—those of the individualist, thrifty, hard-working small traders, who have been for generations the backbone of provincial France (a nation of villages and small towns) and the reservoir of French commerce and culture.

To labor agitation and disturbances over rationing and wheat collections, another campaign was suddenly added, the moment the Communists left the government—that of the small-traders and shopkeepers demanding the abolition of state controls and price restrictions.

Opening with a mammoth demonstration in Paris attended by delegates from all parts of France, the movement was echoed in the provincial trade centres with smaller, but no less fervent, meetings.

Hampering Controls

The argument of the supporters of this movement—and the past 10 days has revealed that their numbers are large—is that controls are hampering economic recovery, and that economic problems would solve themselves if prices were allowed to find their own level.

If this argument is somewhat ingenuous in 1947, failing as it does to take into account the world-wide shortage of consumer goods, and the limited manpower and productive capacity of present-day France—which is in fact the main brake on the country's recovery—in a number of respects these tradesmen have serious and justifiable criticisms to level at official policy. The civil service and local administrations are only too often corrupt, stifled in red tape and swollen with useless jacks-in-office, whose sole preoccupation is to line their own pockets, and to enjoy the petty power over their fellow citizens which their offices give them.

As for food, it is undeniable that meat, milk, wine, and other scarce commodities exist in the country, and that in spite of seven successive government plans, they are not reaching the consumer, because peasant-producers do not find it worth their while to slaughter their cattle or send their goods to market.

But this is France, and the unnatural calm of two months ago which prevailed while the Communists held the country paralyzed with fright like a snake eyeing a rabbit, is a thing of the past; there is nothing surprising therefore in the fact that in various places, the demonstrators having decided what they felt about filling in forms, made for the offices of the economic control, where they attempted to put their theories into practice.

Nor did they always fail—at La Roche-sur-Yon an angry crowd stormed the Economic Control offices, burnt the administration's records, its stocks of blank forms, and knocked out many a neat filing system in one huge bonfire. They then proceeded from one local administrative building to another, carrying out similar operations until dispersed by the police.

Pressure from the Radicals and the parties of the centre, who represent this point of view in the National Assembly, is likely to make Paul Ramadier's Socialists reconsider their economic policy very carefully.

The transfer of the works of art from the Luxembourg, had left the Impressionists, until now, without an adequate home in their native Paris. This has now been put right, and in a special museum of their own, in the very centre of the sunlit spacious Paris they loved, close to the Seine they painted so often, Manet, Monet, Gauguin and the rest now have their own corner. The collection, exhibited for the first time this month, is excellent, and very well arranged.

I had hoped, since the hub of sensationalism seems to have shifted north across the Channel, that we were going to be spared for a time any new major scandal — we have really been having a pleasant rest from them—but the complaint by M. Schumann, Minister of Finance, against the highly respected Rector of the University of Paris dashed all my hopes.

Professor Gustave Roussy, under suspicion of fraudulently converting 22,000,000 treasury bonds, and other currency offences, is a wealthy man with no need to increase his fortune, and is not only a leading expert on atomic fission with an academic record that puts him in the forefront of French intellectual life, but has a reputation for integrity which is largely responsible for the esteem in which he is universally held. His friends at the Sorbonne say that they are convinced that he will be able to answer the charges.

Whatever the outcome of the case, it will leave a nasty taste in the mouth, that a man in his position, and with his reputation, should be involved in a financial case of this nature involving such a large sum.

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RECORD REVIEW

Mozart's "Jupiter" by Toscanini Fills Long-Felt Record Need

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT IS recorded that Mozart composed his greatest symphonic work (the Jupiter Symphony, No. 41 in C—K551) along with two others, within a period of six weeks. This occurred at a time when the impecunious young man was beset by serious domestic problems; otherwise he might have done even better. Granted that the technique of composition was simpler in 1788 than it is today, it is a source of perpetual wonder that none of these compositions conceived in such frantic haste, reveals the slightest trace of slipshod workmanship. Thin they may be—even a little faded, perhaps—but as sound in construction and as exquisite in detail as anything composed by mortal man. Robert Schumann's famous words, "There are things in the world about which nothing can be said—such as Mozart's C Major Symphony with the fugue, a great deal of Shakespeare and many pages of Beethoven", render any kind of criticism a downright impertinence.

About the new Victor recording of the "Jupiter" Symphony (Toscanini and the N.B.C. Symphony—DM 1080) a great deal can be said—almost all of it good. The recording fills a long-felt want and should be a welcome addition to even the best-stocked libraries. The Master has lost none of his magic touch—his intelligence, his incisive interpretation, his unfailing control of the orchestra and his unimpeachable good taste (Italian overtures excepted) are all as apparent as ever in this latest recording. The fidelity is first rate—crisp and sparkling and marred only by an occasional "dead" passage.

A fitting companion to the Toscanini album is Columbia's release of three Mozart Sonatas for Violin and Clavier, played by Alexander Schneider and Ralph Kirkpatrick (D176). These three works date from the composer's middle period 1778-82 and represent Mozart's first attempt consciously to integrate the two instruments by giving them approximately equal prominence in the scoring. Before this, tradition as well as personal bias had dictated a subordinate role for the fiddle. Traces of this custom are apparent now and then even in the later works. The three sonatas recorded here belong to the so-called Mannheim group—C Major (K296), B Flat Major (K378), and G Major (K379).

Messrs. Schneider and Kirkpatrick perform their parts nobly and the recording is uniformly satisfactory.

Chopin's Concertos

It is a curious phenomenon that in his two piano concertos, Frederic Chopin revealed certain tendencies almost entirely absent from his solo piano works—*viz*, a profound respect for the letter of classical construction. Perhaps his fear of the orchestra, a medium in which he was anything but comfortable, drove him to rely more heavily on the solid precepts of his masters and to curb his "revolutionary" romanticism.

Of the two concertos the F Minor is perhaps deservedly less popular and less frequently performed than its E Minor successor. Composed in 1830, it was inspired by his intense, but inarticulate and subsequently unrewarded passion for Constantia Gladowska, a young singer of the Warsaw Conservatoire. Franz Liszt, Chopin's frenzied admirer, described the music, with typical redundancy, as a "piece of perfection almost ideal."

I doubt, however, if Liszt, or anyone else for that matter, ever heard so polished a performance of the F-Minor Concerto as that of Artur Rubinstein and the N.B.C. Symphony, William Steinberg conducting, on the new Victor release DM 1012. Mr. Rubinstein's playing is indeed " a piece of perfection". So is the recording, which should make all Chopin-lovers immensely happy.

Richard Strauss' epic portrait of death triumphant, "Tod und Verklarung", has recently been recorded for Columbia by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra (D 177). Those who heard the Philadelphia's Massey Hall performance of this work in 1946 need no reminder from me of Mr. Ormandy's ability to put it across. I wish I could say that I had recaptured the same thrill in listening to the recording but such was far from the case. Perhaps the comparison is unfair, perhaps the combination of Strauss and Ormandy is too much for any recording. However, the reading is an authoritative one and there are at least no glaring technical faults. For my own part, I still prefer the older pressing by the same orchestra under Stokowski.

Murmurs and Groans

Speaking of Leo Stokowski, the best the Maestro has been able to manage this month is a single twelve-inch pressing of the "Forest Murmurs" from Wagner's "Siegfried". One gets the impression from time to time that the Old Woodsman can't see the forest for the trees and can't distinguish the murmurs from the groans. The Hollywood Bowl Orchestra performs on Victor 11-9418.

"Danza Piedmontese in A" by the Italian composer, Leone Sinigaglia, is a tuneful and captivating collection of popular themes, arranged with skill and good taste. The recording by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler (Victor 11—9446) is completely unimportant, I guess, but loads of fun to listen to.

The ten-inch Columbia album entitled "A Date with Dinah" contains eight popular ballads sung, as you might have suspected, by our old friend Dinah Shore, accompanied by an orchestra under the baton of one Morris Stoloff. It is an exaggeration, perhaps, to say that Dinah "sings". However, she does something to these relatively unprepossessing ditties which is neither inspiring nor downright offensive. The songs include such familiar titles as "I've Got You Under My Skin", "They Didn't Believe Me", "The Thrill Is Gone", and "Dixie" (Columbia A—41).

On Victor 11—9420 Artur Rubinstein plays, with tremendous dash and finesse, two compositions neither of which merits the attention that has been lavished on them. They are the rather dreary "Prelude No. 2" by that vastly overrated composer George Gershwin and three dances from Darius Milhaud's salute to Latin America, "Saudades do Brasil".

The late "Fats" Waller's interpretation of "I Ain't Misbehavin'" is rated, by those who know, just about on a level with Chaliapin's "Boris" and Flagstad's "Isolde" as a never-to-be-forgotten musical experience—which dictum I accept with certain minor reservations. The Waller brand of piano-playing is clever and amusing but not the asthmatic Waller voice. "Misbehavin'" has just been unleashed on posterity as a "Jazz Classic", along with an opus called "Moppin' and Boppin'" which, incredible as it may seem, is every bit as foolish and fatuous as its title. (Victor 40—4003).

"A DATE WITH DINAH"
Columbia Album A41 — $3.75

Dinah Shore sings eight all-time favourites, with Morris Stoloff directing the supporting orchestra (and, on some sides, a chorus): I've Got You Under My Skin; Dixie; Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man; The Kerry Dance; The Thrill Is Gone; After I Say I'm Sorry; There'll Be Some Changes Made; They Didn't Believe Me.

Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 1

Rudolph Serkin (who handled the Brahms' Second Concerto so successfully in set D142) plays the solo part, with Fritz Reiner and the Pittsburgh Symphony. Here is a fine recording of the work that represents Brahms' first ambitious use of the symphony orchestra. Set D178 — $7.00.

New Prokofiev Symphony

Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic present the first recording of the stirring Prokofiev Symphony No. 5. Set D179 — $6.00.

Haydn "Horseman" Quartet

The galloping theme introducing the final movement of Haydn's Quartet No. 30 in G Minor Op. 74. No. 3, gives this happy work its nickname. Performed by the Budapest String Quartet. Set J95 — $3.00.

Eddy's "Lost Chord" and "Lord's Prayer"

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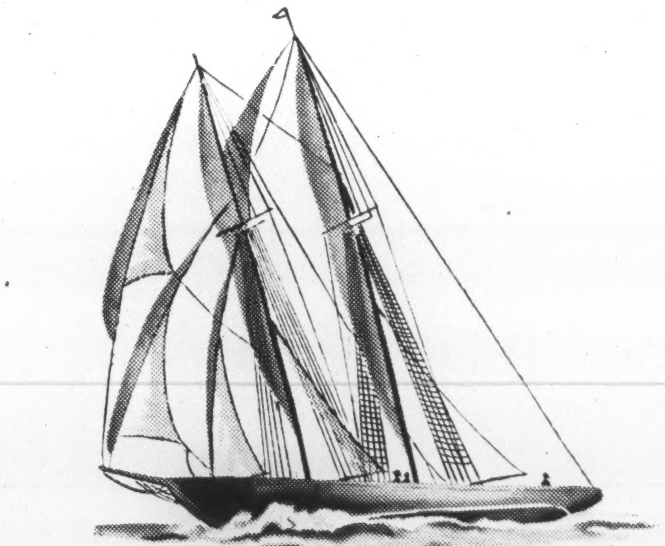

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LONDON LETTER

Tories Find They Cannot Promise Denationalization if Elected

By P. O'D.

London.

ECONOMIC eggs seem to be just as difficult to unscramble as the other kind. The vast scrambling process of nationalization may raise a good many acute problems, but not nearly so many or so acute as those involved in reversing the process. So the Conservative Party is finding out. In spite of its determined opposition to nationalization, it is forced to admit in its new Industrial Charter, which has just been published, that denationalization is not part of its plans — certainly not of its immediate plans.

"The industrial recovery of this country," it points out, "might be indefinitely delayed, if every change in the majority of the House of Commons was followed by a complete reorganization in certain of the basic industries."

Very true and very wise, no doubt, but not the clean sweep for which the die-hards and last-ditchers among Conservatives had been hoping. There is talk of overhauling the organization of the nationalized industries, of restoring freedom wherever possible, of loosening the grip of bureaucratic control; but no talk of denationalizing the coal mines, or the Bank of England—not that this last matters very much—or the railways, now on the point of being nationalized.

With regard to transport, the promise is made that "a wide measure of freedom" is to be restored to road-transport. But this is a promise more easily made than carried out, if the railways are to remain under national control while the road-haulage companies become free to make their own terms. That is why the Socialist Government has had to poke its stick into this hornet's nest of road-transport, and why a Conservative Government will find it very difficult to pull the stick out—without being stung.

Altogether this Industrial Charter is a very sensible document, but hardly the sort of inflammable material which will set the hustings on fire in a general election. The Socialists are still in the position of making the plans, of getting things done. It is they who call the tune; and, however unwillingly, the Conservatives are having to dance to it. They cannot even promise that they will play a different tune when their turn comes. About all they can really promise is that they will play it better—if and when they are given the chance.

Necessary But Odious

Few tasks are so difficult and ungracious as the task of telling a creditor that it is not going to be possible to pay the full bill; and the higher the debtor's reputation for honesty and the keener his sense of obligation in such matters, the more difficult and painful does his task become. But there are times and circumstances when some such frankness is necessary. For this country the time and the circumstances seem to have arrived.

Mr. Dalton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, got strong and immediate support from all sides, when the other day he stated bluntly that the mass of British indebtedness "must be very substantially scaled down." Mr. Churchill hastened to express his full agreement. He said he failed to see why Britain should be the only debtor country in the world, while those she had rescued and those she had conquered went into the future without having to drag a terrible chain of war debts behind them.

The warning was addressed chiefly to India and Egypt, who between them hold about £2,000,000,000, or rather more than half the immense total of sterling balances due to war debts. These two countries have been quick to reply that they cannot consent to any scaling down whatever; but it may be that, when the time comes for actual negotiation on the matter, they will be induced to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. It is seldom to the creditor's advantage to ruin his debtor—especially if the debtor is likely to refuse to be ruined.

Nonetheless, the whole business is very painful and regrettable, a part of the horrid aftermath of war. No responsible person in this country thinks or talks lightly of repudiation. I am reminded of a story told me by a Fleet Street friend back in the days after the Other War, when the British Government had to default on its war debts to the United States. My friend had gone to interview an eminent British financier on the subject.

The great man was courteously and lucidly explaining the necessity of the distressing decision that had been taken, and the probable effect on the economic situation of this country and especially on the British reputation in the world for fair and honorable dealing, when suddenly, to my friend's amazement and embarrassment, he burst into tears.

"I can't t-t-talk any more about it," he sobbed. "It's b-b-breaking my heart." And he waved him away.

This may have been a particularly soft-shelled variety of financier, but the general distaste for this sort of proceeding seems to be as keen as ever. It may be accepted as a necessity, but it will always remain an exceedingly odious one.

A Time for Rejoicing

Royal birthdays are always occasions of rejoicing — at least official, if sometimes not very much more. Of the high and secure position of the King and Queen in the affections of their subjects there is no need to speak here. The warmth of their reception on their return from South Africa was only one more expression of it. But there is one other Royal birthday which arouses a similar enthusiasm, spontaneous, universal, and from the heart, and that is the birthday of Queen Mary, who recently celebrated her 80th. There was no mistaking how the public felt about it. It was a great and moving demonstration of love and esteem.

The qualities that English people chiefly admire, and not only in their rulers, are dignity, good sense, force of character, and devotion to duty. They are distrustful of mere charm, and Queen Mary is not a charmer. She is probably distrustful of it too. Even as a young woman she was never really beautiful. But all the other qualities she has possessed in full measure — notably the devotion to duty, in which she has never failed and never spared herself all through her long life.

That is why many thousands of Londoners packed the approaches to Buckingham Palace and cheered and cheered, while this tall, gaunt, but very regal old lady, flanked by the King and Queen, waved to them her greetings and her thanks. They wanted her to know how she stood in their hearts, for they knew how they stood and had always stood in hers.

Bottle Parties

Bottle parties are a great London institution—after hours. They are indeed almost a social necessity, at least a convivial necessity, seeing that the pubs all close just about the time a party is really warming up. So everyone who knows how and can, and is in the mood to do it, hurries off to a bottle club and orders what he wants by the bottle—at about three times the original price. And joy goes on being unconfined.

The theory of the bottle club is that the guest who orders a bottle of booze after hours is merely drawing on his private stock at some nearby store-house—usually in the cellar of the club itself. Ingenious enough, but unfortunately the police don't take that view of it. So every now and then a couple of detectives in evening clothes stroll in, order a bottle, get it, and promptly summon the landlord or secretary or whatever he calls himself; and the club is closed and the secretary heavily fined. Which leads one to wonder what a person who takes a detective in evening clothes for a man-about-town is doing at all in the bottle club business.

The other day one of these pinched and punished bottle club proprietors decided to fight the thing out, and he took his case to the King's Bench on appeal. Lord Goddard, the Lord Chief Justice, quashed the verdict of the lower court and cancelled the fine. In doing so he made some brisk and even brusque comments on the legal position of bottle parties. Not that His Lordship was in the least degree fooled by the claims they make.

"The object of these parties," he said, "is to enable alcoholics and others to continue drinking after licensing hours. The whole process of getting an order in advance and pretending to appropriate the goods to it is pure humbug. All this bottle party nonsense is an attempt—it may be a successful attempt—to evade the licensing laws. But Parliament has not seen fit to legislate against these parties." And that is the whole point.

In other and less legal terms, Parliament has simply passed the buck to the courts, and the Lord Chief Justice isn't having it. So far as he is concerned, the bottle club gets away with it. His decision may cause Parliament to pass the necessary law. Or Parliament may continue to go on turning a blind eye, feeling perhaps that night life in London is drab enough without shutting everything down. In any case, for the present at least, the bottle party business is likely to flourish exceedingly.

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Osler came of Celtic stock. He was born at Eondhead, Ontario, in 1849. He studied at Trinity College, Toronto, and McGill in Montreal. After European studies he returned to Canada and wrote "Principles and Practices of Medicine," a universally accepted work written in a prose style equal to the great masters of English literature.

In 1888 Osler became one of the founders of the Johns Hopkins University and helped build it to one of the great institutions of its kind. In 1904 he was appointed as Reguis Professor at Oxford, perhaps his greatest honor.

Osler died in 1919, beloved by all who knew him for his simplicity, his human qualities and because he was an inspired teacher.

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Ontario Folk Too Long Ignored Huron Drama

By J. E. MIDDLETON

A boy or girl of Ontario could finish the Public and Secondary school courses without ever hearing of the Jesuit mission to the Huron Indians. Romantic events in other lands, on the shores of far seas, were stressed, but this noble tale of resolute endeavor and ultimate tragedy was completely ignored.

Advancing backwards into the study of History, the Ontario pupil was familiar with Henry VIII and his succession of wives before he even heard of John Graves Simcoe and the homespun legislature at Niagara.

HERE'S an odd fact! After I had completed Public and High School courses in the Province of Ontario and was ready for university I learned for the first time of the experiment in Christian missions conducted for twenty years and more among the Huron Indians. I didn't know that the foundations of Fort Ste. Marie, built nearly three hundred years ago on the bank of the River Wye could still be traced. I never had heard of the massacre of March, 1649. The names of Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lallemant were unknown to me. I had seen on the map the name and position of Christian Island in Georgian Bay. The reason for the name had never reached me.

Yet I had knowledge of John Williams, slain at Erromanga in the New Hebrides, of James Harris and the Gordons who trod in his footsteps to the end. I knew about William Carey going to India, and David Livingstone to Africa. For ours was a Protestant and clerical household where books on the romance of missions were available and were eagerly read. I knew about the saddle-bag preachers, such as Peter Cartwright and Darius Dunham, who rode the forest trails from settlement to settlement of Upper Canada when still it was mostly a wilderness of hardwood and pine. But the biggest story of all had escaped me; and my father as well.

In geography I had been led, in proper educational method, to begin with the near-at-hand and so to proceed to the remote. I bounded the schoolyard before learning the boundaries of the county, the province, the Dominion. I knew the source and the mouth of our small creek before progressing to the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi and the Amazon. But in history I was familiar with the Saxon Heptarchy, the Tudors and the Stuarts, the American Revolution and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham long before I even heard of Col. John Graves Simcoe and his homespun legislature at Niagara.

There were two reasons, I believe, for this strange variation from accepted teaching-practice; one, political, the other, religious. This Ontario was a British Province. How it became so, and why Great Britain had a shining name in the world, should be known to all Ontario people. The notion that the taming of a wilderness by hard work and sane living was equal in importance to the drowning of King John, or to the succession of Henry the Eighth's wives probably never crossed the minds of educators or people.

Did Grandfather ride fifty miles through the forest to get two bushels of wheat ground into flour? What of it? He had to! There was no romance about it. Did Great-grandmother weave fifty yards of rag carpet and enough linen from home-grown and retted flax for her tablecloths before she got married? Oh, well, that was the custom among young girls. Nothing remarkable about that! Better learn instead that a man named Felton assassinated the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. So we backed into History, "hind-side before," due to an unconscious political complex confusing the minds of teachers and parents alike.

Religious Complex

There was a religious complex too. Jesuits were Catholics, of an *ultra* quality. We were Protestants, after ten generations or so of such thinking. Since time had greatly softened hostility, no longer did we —of the tenth generation—declare, or believe, that our Catholic neighbors were the children of Antichrist. No longer did we declare, or believe, that the only real Christians belonged to Protestant communions; with our own church in a preferred position, specially cherished in heavenly places.

We had acquired sense enough to remember a Scriptural warning, "By their fruits ye shall know them." So my maternal grandmother was welcomed in the sick rooms of Catholic neighbors. So, also, my father, a Methodist minister, had warm, personal relations with more than one parish-priest, while abating nothing of his belief in Free Grace, Assurance and Direct Approach through the One Mediator. Also when he saw Paddy Driscoll giving days and days to the harvesting of a sick Protestant's crop — while his own crop waited—he had no doubts about Paddy's Christianity.

Yet, despite this gentler spirit of toleration, inherited prejudices and hatreds probably had left scar-crust on the unconscious mind of Ontario people. A Jesuit mission of three hundred years ago was overlooked, as something hardly proper for remembrance.

I have hopes that the scar-crust is loosening and in due time will slough away. At the University of Western Ontario the Jesuit Mission of long ago is prime business. Men of the University have ranged through the Huron country, not only looking, but digging; calculating, poring over old records, and also sweating, by personal labor. The village-site of St. Ignace has been fixed beyond reasonable doubt. Here, where Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemant died, after prolonged agony, the traces of a church have been found. Not of stone, but constructed like the long-houses of the natives, with rows of heavy posts, walled and roofed with bark. It needs no great stretch of the imagination to visualize nave, chancel and sacristy of this rude, but comparatively spacious, building.

Actual Scene

Perhaps this was the actual scene of the tragedy. Contemporary records speak of the stakes set up, and of the enemy raging around them, boiling water to be used in mockery of the rite of baptism, making hatchets red-hot to hang about the victims' necks. The date was March 16, 1649. Any one who knows the climate of North Simcoe County—in March—will doubt if this devil-orgy took place out-of-doors. It was more likely to have been carried on under shelter; likelier still, within the church. Only a year before Father Antoine Daniel had been slain in his village church while in the act of baptizing his people by aspersion; casting the drops of water far and wide over the congregation.

Surely there is no finer, more appropriate task for a University than to look into the past of its own neighborhood. I have seen in the Library at London, family records, diaries, political and commercial papers dealing with the rise and progress of south-western Ontario. Consider, for example, the complete papers of Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice in Laurier's time. Some day these and other records will be arranged and classified. Meantime they are promising material for the historical prospector.

Sticking to my memory like an inconvenient burr is a recent statement by a Protestant minister that Christian missions had had their rise and progress in comparatively recent times. That statement was made within a hundred miles of the Huron country. Did he mean to imply that the Georgian Bay mission of three hundred years ago was not Christian? I prefer to think that he had never heard of it.

ROYDON M. BARBOUR, Manager of Saturday Night Press, Toronto, has been re-elected International Director of the National Federation of Sales Executives at its twelfth annual conference in Los Angeles. This organization is made up of sixty-five affiliated Sales Executives Clubs in the United States, Canada and Mexico and has a membership of over seven thousand sales executives. There are now six affiliated clubs in five Canadian cities: Montreal, Toronto (two clubs), Hamilton, Kitchener-Waterloo and Vancouver. Clubs in several other Canadian centres are soon to be affiliated. Mr. Barbour was a speaker on the first day's program and also presided at an international panel in which sales executives from the United States, Canada and Great Britain participated. On his way to and from Los Angeles, he is speaking to sales and advertising clubs in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton. Mr. Barbour is Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Club and a past president of the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto.

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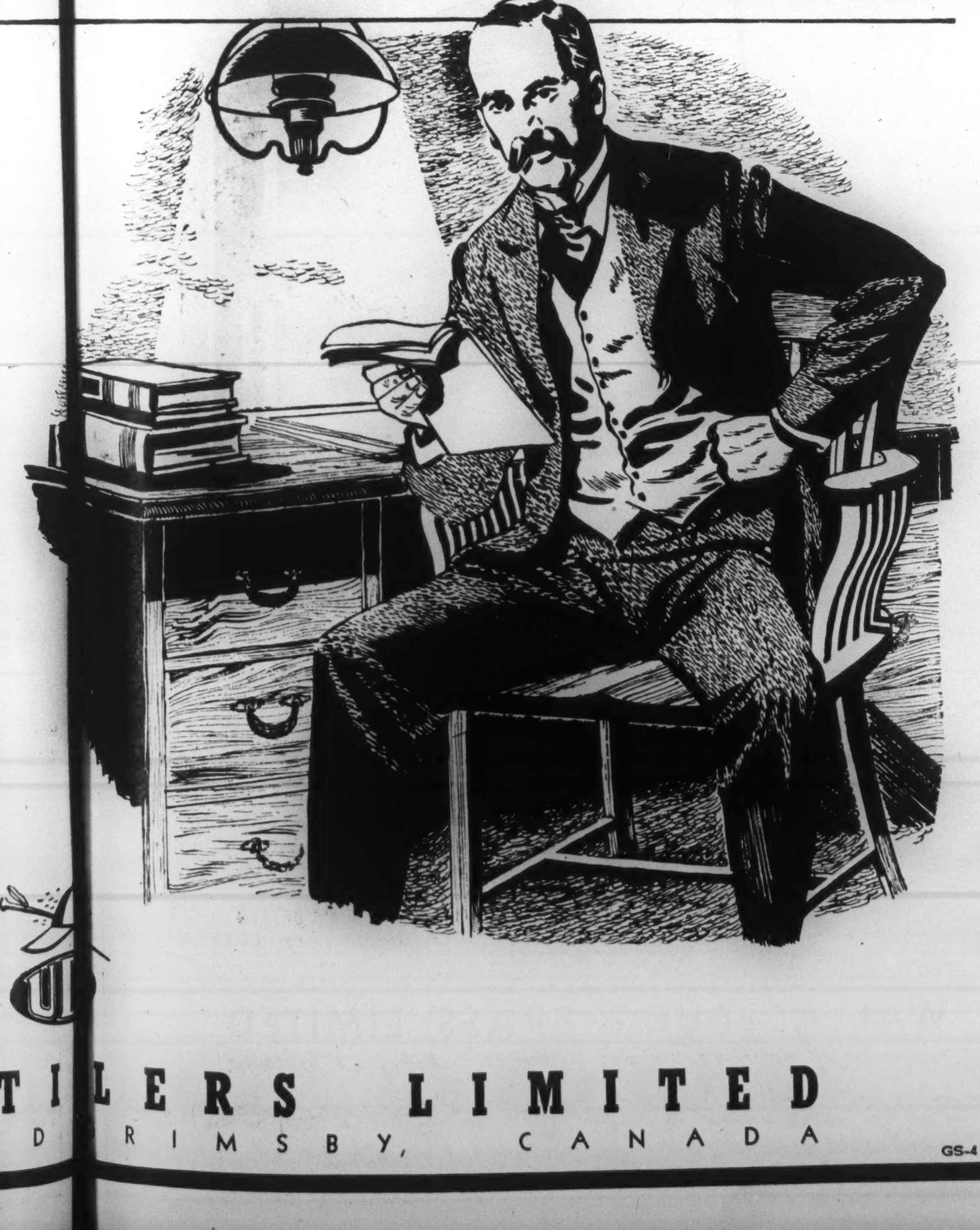

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Russia's Enormous Difficulties Preclude Early War Danger

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

JUST TELL THE TRUTH — by John L. Strohm — *Saunders—$3.50.*

WHY THEY BEHAVE LIKE RUSSIANS—by John Fischer—*Musson—$3.50.*

RUSSIA—MENACE OR PROMISE?—by Vera M. Dean—*Oxford—$2.50.*

EAST OF THE IRON CURTAIN—by W. van Narvig—*Ambassador—$3.75.*

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—by Sydney Morrell—*Collins—$1.35.*

HOW THE UNITED NATIONS WORKS—by Tom Galt—*Oxford—$2.25.*

JOHN STROHM has written—quite unwittingly, I believe—a book which explains better than Edgar Snow's semantics why Stalin and his associates thought it necessary to tell their people that the outside world was ganging-up on them, and why there is really no need to fear attack from Russia for years to come.

This will, as I have suggested, come as a surprise to Strohm. He thought that his sole purpose was "to further understanding between the common peoples of Russia and America." That, his book cannot fail to do. For he appears to be a man who just naturally likes people and knows how to meet them and get along with them. He claims, and credibly, that he was able to roam Western Russia for two months last summer without let or hindrance, meeting and talking with all kinds of people, carrying four cameras, and bringing out all his films and 600 typewritten pages of notes, uncensored.

How come? That's what the correspondents at the Hotel Metropole wanted to know, as they listened incredulously to his tale of having photographed the Moscow airport as his plane came down. Where were the N.K.V.D.? What kind of a deal did he have with the Soviets, anyway? I think we can believe Strohm that he had no other deal than to "tell the truth" about what he saw.

For this naive young man had gotten into Russia by cabling Stalin for a visa! And he was naive enough to go about Russia with doors flying open before him everywhere as though operated by photo-electric cells, and sometimes special banners prepared to welcome him, without ever quite realizing that the Russian passport with which he was provided by the N.K.V.D. to travel about the country, must have had noted on it "*By special order of J. Stalin.*"

Of course, he was also naive enough to believe almost everything that he was told: it all goes without question or critical appraisal into his notebook. Being treated so well he doubtless felt obliged to repay his hosts by a "decent" report. Particularly he prides himself on having kept clear of "politics."

The members of the American Embassy seem to have taken some joy out of their compatriot's greenness. For Strohm relates that, passing a huge building in Moscow one day and asking what it was, an Embassy companion told him it was the Y.M.C.A. "Fine! Let's visit it, I'm a member." The friend laughed and said it was the Lubianka Prison. Upon which Strohm makes the penetrating observation that the N.K.V.D., representing "the innocent-sounding Minister of the Interior," keeps a close watch on its own citizens.

A Good Reporter

But within these limitations he is a good reporter, a tireless asker of questions whose cordiality produced many answers, all of them duly noted down, indiscriminately. Thus his report yields facts such as these from a collective farm which he studied in the once-rich North Caucasus. On a farm of 1,250 acres he found that 630 acres were under cultivation, *much of it having been dug by spade.* There were 83 families living on the farm, totalling 436 persons. 136 were able to work, and of these 116 were women.

This farm had sent 146 men away to the Red Army and 12 more to war industry. Forty men had been killed in combat, many were missing, and the rest still in the army or directed into industry on demobilization. *Fifteen men had returned,* of whom 10 lacked either a leg or an arm. On farm after farm that Strohm visited —and they were his chief interest, as he is editor of the American paper *Prairie Farmer* — he found 80 per cent of the workers to be women.

He found these women cutting the harvest, "in a great long line, like a scene from the Bible," *with sickles.* All over Western Russia he saw the harvest being brought in this way, and quotes the Soviet journal *Socialist Agriculture* as stating that 83 per cent was being hand-cut, while he was told that before the war 90 per cent of the Ukraine was machine-cut.

Harvest Division

The chairman of the farm gave him the figures for the division of the previous year's harvest. There were 250 tons, or 8250 bushels of grain, of which 15 tons had to be delivered to the government for land-rent. Strohm found this "not excessive," and concluded that, after all other deliveries and deductions, farmers were left with 40 per cent of the crop to divide.

The chairman's figures for the divvy showed, however, that each worker who completed 280 labor-days received 14 bushels of grain, a ton and a half of potatoes and about $20 cash. If you multiply 136 workers by 14 bushels you get a divvy of 1632 bushels, or *under* 20 *per cent* of the crop. That is, they received, per family the produce of an acre and a half of wheat land, and an acre of potato field. How could a family live on that?

True enough, our uncritical author has quoted one of the harvesters as asking whether the United States would be shipping flour to Russia again this winter. When Strohm motioned to the waving wheat field and asked what about all that, the woman said: "Oh, we don't get any of that." And when he asked with amazement of a brigadier, second highest official of the farm, why he had planted part of his private garden to wheat, he got the grim answer: "So that we'll be sure we'll have some bread."

He was very much impressed, too, with the extent of private cultivation and private marketing going on. Each family has its private acre, a long strip behind the house. The statistics he quotes showing that *in* 1938 *the farmers' individual one-acre plots provided* 21½ *per cent of the nation's food supply against* 63 *per cent from the collective farms,* are perhaps the most astonishing in the book. Nor can he get over the idea that each farmer must carry his own produce to market—usually on his back, and up to 20 miles—and sell it there separately.

Always fascinated by these farmers' free markets, he quotes the prices from many of them. Eggs, he found, sold up to a dollar apiece and milk up to a dollar a quart, butter up to $10 a pound, pork up to $6 a pound and tomatoes at $1.50 a pound. He was moved to remark over and over again about "what these people could do if they had enough food," and to ask "how efficient are the collective farms?", but he never got around to answering this question.

Instead he goes off into raptures over the marvels of Soviet agronomy, which has developed a perpetual wheat, string beans on trees, two crops of pears a year on dwarf trees that winter under the snow, and cotton that grows already colored. He recognizes, however, that the Soviets are not going to make peasants into agricultural scientists overnight, or perhaps within a generation.

Strohm was very much intrigued by the "near-fantastic system of goals, plans and incentives rigged up as a substitute for private enterprise." Thus the agronomist who developed the perennial wheat gets a royalty for every acre planted with it. The artificial insemination operator gets a bonus according to the success of his efforts. Farm chairmen get a bonus for over-fulfilling their plans. Tract or drivers get such handsome bon uses that Strohm admits they tear over the fields at full speed without much regard for quality.

He gives this example, among others, of a twenty-year-old girl swineherd and the incentive system. "She earns 3 labor days each month as basic salary. Then she gets labor days for each sow that has two litters in a year; 2½ labor days for each pig that lives one month; 4½ for each that lives two months;

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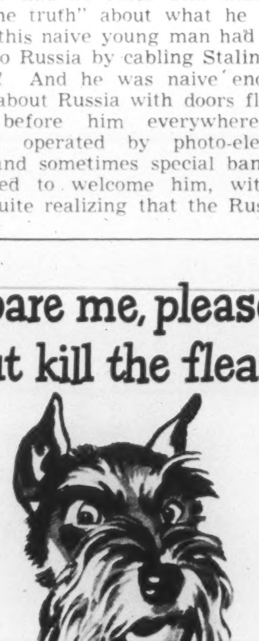

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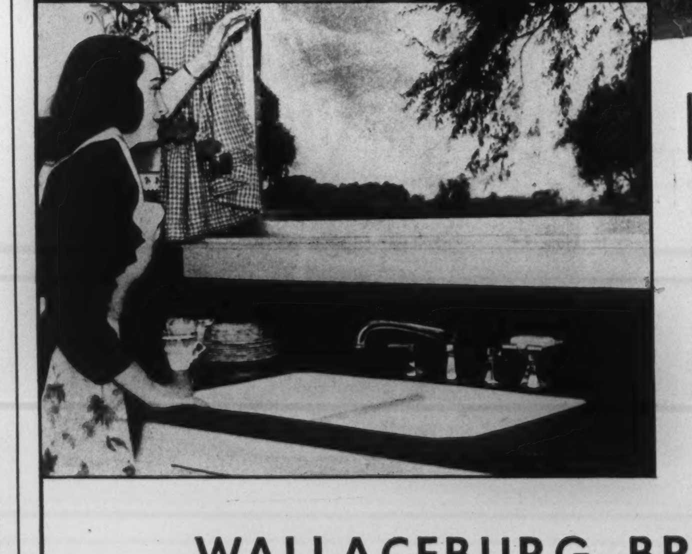

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1½ for each 22 pounds of weight put on by the pigs and 3 labor days annually for looking after the boar." Strohm concludes that it must be a headache for the bookkeepers.

Similar detailed accounting is kept of the hen-house attendants, the cowherds, the harvesters, who must cut 180 bundles each, 45 centimeters in circumference, and even the manure-spreader who must haul 10 cartloads in a day, each weighing 775 pounds!

Examining with interest and surprise the sector of private enterprise in the Soviet economy, the author ran into the case of a smart Moscow boy of 15 who was herding a score of goats for people who needed a private milk supply. A fee of 100 roubles per goat per month gave the boy an income of 2000 roubles, or several times the pay of a school teacher.

Strohm learned that doctors can open an office in their home, after hours, by paying a fee of $400 a month; and they charge their private patients $7 to $10 a call. People whose radios have gone on the blink find someone who works in an electrical factory to repair them in his spare time, for an appropriate fee.

Outside Work

In the same way, women working in dress factories put in their evenings at home on private orders; men who are handy at odd jobs "borrow" tools from their factory over a weekend and fix roof leaks or plumbing; and chauffeurs who are sure they know how long their boss will be away engage in a little private taxi-driving.

This genial traveller found a warm appreciation for Lend-Lease and U.N.-R.R.A. food, a great admiration for American machinery of all kinds, and a heartening friendliness among the Russian people he met. He also found a scale of damage throughout Western Russia far greater than he had seen in Germany, Yugoslavia or Poland. In Minsk they were working at rubble clearance without a single bulldozer in the whole city.

Although Strohm's book undoubtedly has value for the amount of detailed information he was able to gather and bring out of the country, it is nevertheless a pleasant contrast to pick up John Fischer's "Why They Behave Like Russians", the work of a mature, competent correspondent who thinks about what he sees and hears, and takes a far wider sweep.

If you compare them in the field most favorable to Strohm, that of farming and farmers, you will find that while the agricultural editor has noted down far more details of far more farms, the associate editor of *Harper's* has considered and analyzed what Soviet agriculture has achieved with its vast programs, the political purposes of collectivization, and the control exercised over the peasantry by the Machine Tractor Stations.

Artificial Substitutes

It is Fischer and not Strohm who notes that even before the war the farm mechanization program had not increased the yield per acre, which remains at the 1913 level; that a very serious result of the substitution of tractors for horses has been the loss of manure for fertilizer, for which the Soviets have scarcely begun to provide artificial substitutes; and that the farmers' individual plots and animals always look much better tended than those belonging to the collective.

Fischer, too, comments on the drought which cut down the crop last year. Failure to mention this is the most curious omission in Strohm's book. It finally forced Stalin to default on his much-advertised promise to end bread rationing in 1946. And in February the State Planning Board admitted that the drought had been the worst in 50 years.

The Soviet factory, the Communist "priesthood", the secret police and the "scared men in the Kremlin" and their policies, are given the same incisive examination by John Fischer, who has produced a very good book indeed on a two-months stay, and as fair treatment of Russia as I have ever read.

By comparison, "Russia—Menace or Promise?" by Vera Micheles Dean, director of publications for the influential Foreign Policy Association, and herself born in Russia, is a condensed and academic treatise which will add little to the understanding of even a moderately well-read person.

Though she gives the benefit of the doubt throughout to the Soviet Government, Mrs. Dean does mention Kravchenko's "I Chose Freedom." She does admit that Soviet Russia is a police state, using forced labor camps; and also that Soviet influence is greater in the countries of Europe which did not know a Red Army occupation. And she says that Russia is 50 years behind the western powers, not only economically and politically, but *socially*.

Van Narvig's "East of the Iron Curtain" is not essentially an "I saw it" book, as the title would seem to indicate, though he too was born in Russia, left apparently in 1920 and has been back on "numerous occasions" since, the last time in 1944. He doesn't seem to be planning to go again very soon.

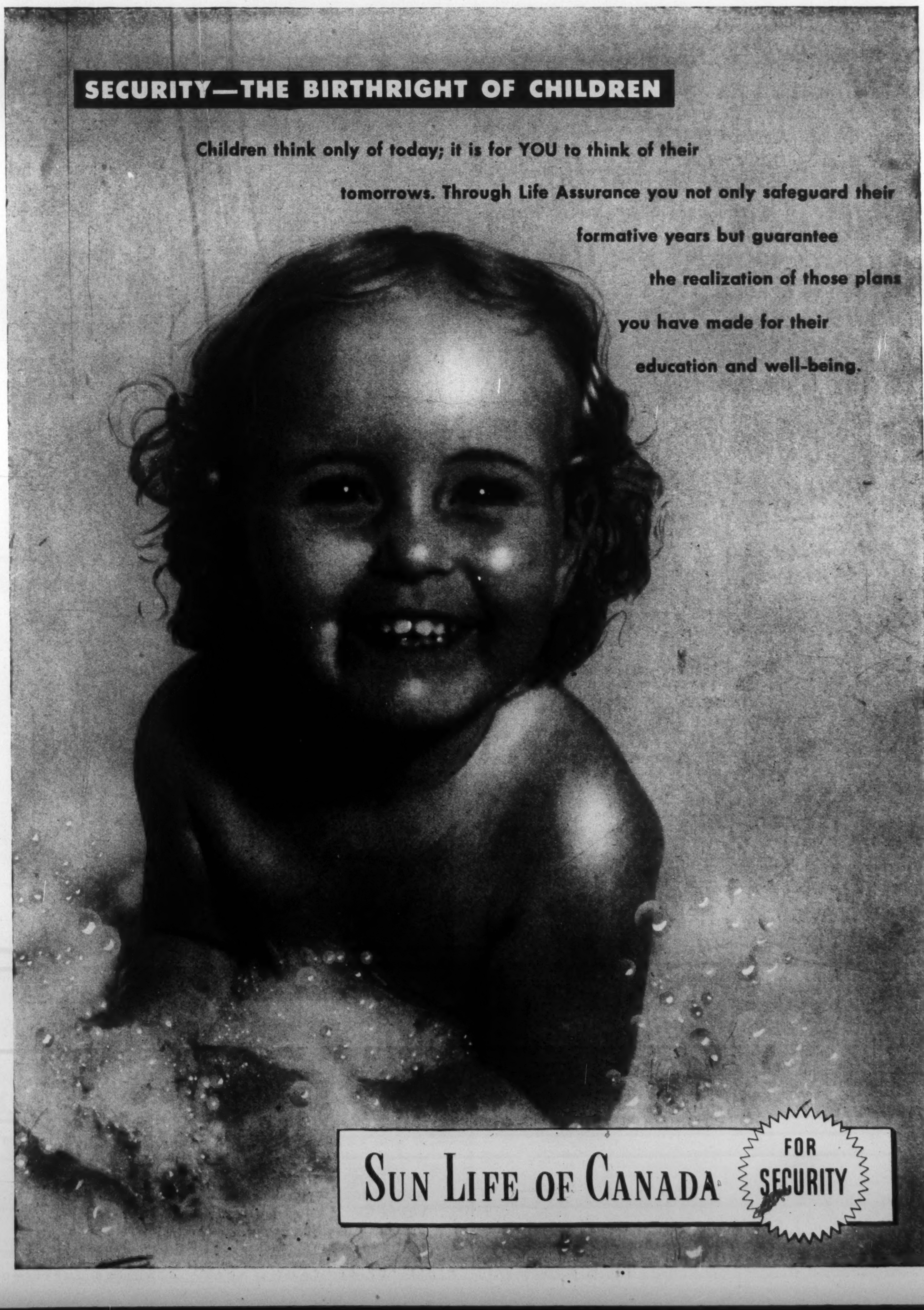
For anyone seeking a basic book on the set-up and current policies of Soviet Russia, van Narvig's work seems to me far and away preferable to Mrs. Dean's. It illustrates its points all the way through with instances from Russian history, literature or character, to show why the Russians act as they do.

It takes a very wide sweep, with no less than 51 chapters, covering everything from the Soviet attitude towards Britain and the U.S., to Russian designs on Manchuria. If anything, too much has been attempted, and the more important topics are not covered thoroughly enough. There is also a certain looseness in the use of large numbers.

Van Narvig is, however, always interesting and vital. In virtually yielding his visa for return visits to Soviet Russia, as a growing number of journalists are finding themselves compelled by their convictions to do, he urges in conclusion that the world *is* divided already and the only way the United States can save the peace is by giving bold leadership to all of the United Nations who will join her in tightening up that body into a really effective organization which the Soviet bloc would not dare to challenge.

The author of "Spheres of Influence" comes to essentially the same conclusion (one, incidentally, which this reviewer has been presenting ever since the San Francisco Conference). I must apologize for brushing off Sydney Morrell's work with this brief paragraph. It is an extremely competent study of the area of conflict covered by the first application of the Truman Doctrine: Iran, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, countries which he came to know as a representative of O.S.S., O.W.I. and U.N.R.R.A. during and since the war.

"How the United Nations Works" is a purely explanatory description of that organization, which, with its cartoons and pictographs, covers its subject well enough. It might have been titled, more properly, "How the United Nations Was Supposed to Work." It makes out everything to be just too nice and pleasant and polite, and has the air of having been written for bright Junior High School students.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SUN LIFE OF CANADA
FOR SECURITY

Liturgy May Be Bridge to New Church Union

By J. DONALD L. HOWSON

The case for Church union has already been accepted widely, if not universally. But means to the desired end are limited and each presents difficulties. The writer, himself a clergyman, striking directly at the problem, suggests that the most efficacious method of attaining the goal is through reform in worship. Along that road things are not so likely to bog down in theological detours as they are in the direction of faith or order.

WE HAVE all heard and read much in these days about Christian unity and Church union. These are topics very much in the forefront, wherever and whenever church leaders are assembled.

No one can deny the desirability of Christian unity as a goal, even though there may be differences of opinion as to how to go about achieving it, or precisely what form it should take. Three decades of oecumenical study and advance, however, have made it evident that there is a fundamental distinction between Christian unity and Church union. The former refers to the broad community of thought and feeling common to professing Christians throughout the world; the latter designates a unity that would involve all the organized Churches in their character as visible, recognizable institutions. In all conversations and negotiations directed towards Re-union of the Reformed Churches this distinction ought to be kept clearly in mind.

Sponsor and Stumbling-Block

The Anglican communion has always been a prime sponsor in all negotiations towards Christian unity. Yet she has at the same time shown a disarming facility to prove herself the chief stumbling-block in the road towards the consummation of Church union. The Church of England has declared herself on numerous occasions to be willing, if not eager, to enter into negotiations with various Protestant denominations. Inevitably, however, it is on her own terms. She has declared herself willing, for example, to admit clergymen of other churches to her pulpits, but naturally it must be at three o'clock service, for all Episcopalians presumably would feel awkward upon being addressed by a non-Anglican at morning prayer as if the truth of the Word interpreted by a Presbyterian or a Lutheran were more likely to be orthodox at three o'clock than at eleven.

It is gratifying then to find that Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, should make it clear (at a time when so many churchmen have hopes for some measure of practical co-operation) that the way to either Christian unity or Church union is not easy. "Differences in faith are real," he said, during his tour of the Dominion. "We must not force the issue, but go slowly and steadily until there is general agreement and we can arrive at a synthesis of faith."

The Archbishop's remark plunges us at once into the very heart of the issues of Christian unity. The condition or conditions for realizing unity, as appraised by different Christians, lie in one or more of the following areas: faith, worship, sacraments, polity, orders. Dr. Henry Van Dusen has said in the summer edition of the quarterly *Christendom*, that in connection with *order*, not faith, that we find "the single issue on which divergences are held to be most difficult."

Emphasis on Similarities

Whether the divergences are more unsurmountable in faith or in order, it is difficult to say; but both Dr. Fisher and Dr. Van Dusen are in agreement, of course, that what is most in need of emphasis is not our divergences, but our similarities, those points at which the Christian Churches meet as one.

It has occurred to some sympathizers with the cause of Christian unity that the most efficacious manner of promoting their goal is through reform in the matter of worship, rather than in the fields of faith or order. It is by means of worship that the individual is brought out of his isolation into fellowship within the Church. Could it not be possible that through corporate worship the various communions might be led out of their narrow isolationism into a broader and brighter conception of Christian fellowship?

The needs of the spirit of man have been in all ages much the same. These spiritual needs are expressed in various forms of worship, by which man adjusts himself to God, his Creator and Sustainer. Because of their common origin, there is a natural unity underlying the various traditions which link each part of Christendom to the other. And here it seems to me the liturgical way of approach has an important bearing on the problem of Re-union. If the different churches are to understand one another—and really wish to achieve a united front—their mutual study of liturgical traditions will prove more important and more fruitful than the discussion and study of theological differences—differences of faith and order. That is to say, the meaning of these differences can be best understood in the light of liturgical practice.

Attuning the Soul to God

A practical road towards such understanding might well be for the so-called non-liturgical churches to experiment in the use of those earlier forms of worship by which man as a spiritual being has, since the rise of the Church, tried to attune his soul to that of God. Some of these have, it is true, been discarded in the past as a result of puritan influence, in the belief that worshippers might the more effectively reap benefits through simple, unadorned preaching of the Word. Their recovery—the use of symbol, the Christian year, etc.—would be employed, however, not so much as an alternative to the vital preaching of the Word, but as the complements and further interpreters of that preaching.

Admittedly there might be objections to such procedure in some quarters—by those, for example, who claim that their own peculiar way of worship enables them most satisfactorily to achieve their soul's salvation, and that it would be impossible for them to obtain spiritual security through some other liturgical form.

Some, too, might reasonably assent that the various non-Roman churches owe their separate existence not altogether to differences of faith and order, but to an aversion to uniform methods of worship. The Methodist body, for instance, objected to what they considered the spiritual shallowness of the Anglican liturgy; and the episode of Jenny Geddes, who threw the stool at the bishop in St. Giles', Edinburgh, when he tried to foist Laud's Liturgy on the Scottish Church, would lend support to such objection.

But today *Christian unity* is at stake. In those days people were not interested in Christian unity! Segregation in every sphere of life seemed to be the cry of their time. In our time unity is in the very heart-beats of Christians everywhere. We are coming to think that it is the Church's duty to take a lead in all endeavor to break down isolationism. At the same time we are entering afresh into the conception that public worship is not merely a help to individual Christians in their witnessing lives, but it is a vital part of the actual witness of the Church to the world. Both to church members and to the "outsider" worship should be the clearest expression of the *raison d'être* of the Church. By striving to achieve similarity in our forms of worship, if not actual uniformity, we shall have gone far to giving forth such expression to the world, and to the community of ourselves.

The things which people do in church leave a deeper impression than the words they hear or the doctrines they are taught. It surely would be advantageous both for the Church and the world, if Christians of all denominations were to do very much the same things in their corporate worship. For when Christians of various traditions begin to be familiar with and understand one another's methods of worship, then they may well begin to understand and *accept* one another's point of view.

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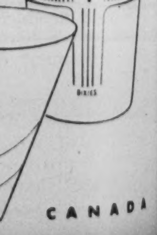

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Song-Writers Will Be Chagrined, If Moon Proves to Be Brown

By BERNARD WICKSTEED

London.

THERE'S a full moon coming soon, and if the weather is good enough I'd like you to see what color you think it is, because I've just been reading an astronomy book which says the moon is brown.

It doesn't look brown to me. It looks yellow or else a silvery-white, and everybody I've asked says the same.

The book which says the moon is brown was written by Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Britain's Astronomer Royal, and, though I didn't doubt his word, I went off to Greenwich Observatory to ask him how he knew.

"It's perfectly simple," he said. "We know the light of the moon is reflected sunlight and when we examine it with instruments we find it has certain characteristics. So we look for something that will reflect sunlight in exactly the same way. The only thing that does this is volcanic dust and that is brown."

"Well," I said, "why doesn't the moon look brown?"

"That," he replied, "is because moonlight is not very strong. All colors look different in weak light, and when it's very weak the eye can't perceive color at all. If the whole sky were covered by thousands of full moons, so that there wasn't an inch of darkness anywhere, we'd still get only one-fifth as much light as we do from the sun."

Another thing the Astronomer Royal said in his book was that no one quite knew how the moon got its craters, so I asked about that, too.

There are 30,000 craters on the side of the moon that we can see, and probably just as many on the other side. The theory is that they were made by a bombardment of meteorites.

Astronomers and scientists who didn't agree with this used to say: "Why isn't the earth covered with similar craters? If the moon got such a blitzing, why didn't we? And anyway the theory can't be right because 60,000 meteorites wouldn't all fall at right angles to the moon, as they appear to have done. Some of them would have come in at an angle."

All this was before the war. But now, the puny efforts of man have demonstrated in a practical way that this second objection can be false. Air photographs of bombed areas show that most of the craters look much the same, whether the bomb came in at an angle or from directly above.

Enlightening Blitz

The blitz has also thrown light on another mystery of the moon. For ages astronomers were puzzled by long white streaks which stretched out for hundreds of miles from some of the craters. They guessed they were made of dust or sand of some kind but couldn't think what caused them to radiate out so evenly, over mountains, valleys and plains.

Now they know that similar streaks are thrown out from a bomb crater. You can see them most clearly in chalky soil. Had you ever thought of bombing as an aid to the study of the moon?

But even the blitz doesn't explain why the earth hasn't 60,000 craters, too.

"The answer to that," said the Astronomer Royal, "is that probably at one time it had. But the earth has an atmosphere, which means rain and wind and ice. Between them they have worn the craters down just as they've worn down range after range of mountains that have risen and disappeared again in the lifetime of the world.

"The moon, on the other hand, has no atmosphere. There's no rain, no clouds not even a breath of wind, and the whole place is inches deep in dust as a consequence. You can study it for years, and the only changes you'll see will be the lengthening and shortening of the shadows.

"If you could take one of our telescopes to the moon and look at the earth you'd get a very different picture. You'd see high and low tides and the Thames in flood, armies on the march and football crowds."

But on the moon nothing moves and nothing changes. The days last a fortnight, and at noon—which is a week after sunrise—the place is so hot that your blood would boil just to be there. At sunset the temperature drops 270° F. in an hour and goes on dropping till at midnight, a week later, it's far colder than anywhere on earth.

"Apart from causing the tides and giving people romantic ideas, is the moon any use to us?" I asked.

"In the old days the moon provided sailors with the only way of telling their longitude, and so little was known about its movements in the reign of Charles II, when the Observatory was put up, that it was possible for navigators to be 900 miles out in their calculations.

"Predicting the exact path of the moon is one of the most difficult problems in astronomy. To tell where it will be at any particular moment involves a calculation with 1,500 separate terms in it.

"An English mathematician named Brown, who died recently, spent 30 years of his life working out a set of tables to make the sum easier."

After he had finished it was found that tables could never give an accurate prediction anyway, because the earth has a habit of suddenly and unaccountably slowing down and then speeding up again.

There's nothing much that we can do to stop this erratic behavior of the earth. It might be possible to shorten the day by levelling all the mountains in the world, but we'd only have to put them up again when the day needed lengthening.

So, on the whole, it's easier to change our clocks and wave lengths when necessary by frequent checks on the old brown moon.

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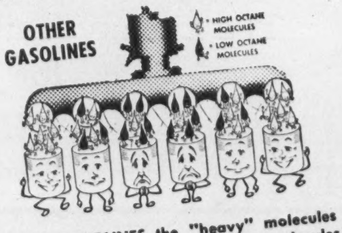
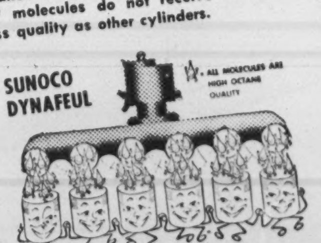


IN OTHER GASOLINES the "heavy" molecules are low in octane quality but the "light" molecules are high octane. The cylinders receiving the low grade "heavy" molecules do not receive the same high knockless quality as other cylinders.

SUNOCO DYNAFEUL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THE BOOKSHELF

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Story of a Canadian Fighting Ship Is First-Rate Naval Writing

HAIDA — by William Sclater — with drawings by Grant Macdonald — Oxford — $4.50.

JUST in case there should be any lurking suspicion that the Army or Air Force won the war the "silent Service" is occasionally moved to give tongue. And when they do, as they do most things, they do it well. Commander Sclater's fine sea tale of one of Canada's fighting ships, illustrated by twenty-four color drawings by war-artist Lieutenant Grant Macdonald, is the fine job which might be expected. And their publishers, too, seem to have caught the spirit of the enterprise and have produced a volume which, in paper, printing and design is a credit to Canadian craftsmen. Everything is shipshape and Bristol-fashion.

The writing and the mood of the story are quiet and thus the more effective since the action covers some of the more exciting episodes of naval engagements in the recent war. And if some, whose blood is sea-water only, may tend to carp at minor technicalities, or lack of them, let it be remembered that the book was deliberately re-written "in a manner which would make it understandable to all readers and not just those who served in the navy." While the story of *Haida* stands on its own feet as an enjoyable and exciting book for adults, it is possible to express the wish that it might be given the widest possible circulation among those Canadians who were too young to serve. Much good can be done by its modest recounting of the valor and comradeship which existed when danger and death stalked the waters and it may just be that the old-fashioned virtues of patriotism and loyalty (without talking about them) are worth while passing on.

If there should be any Canadian who doesn't know, H.M.C.S. *Haida* was a Tribal class destroyer and the book is her story, and that of her ship's company, from the brief and simple affair of her commissioning to her triumphant return to the harbor of that so very well-known "Eastern Canadian port." In between these events there was more than enough action to do any seafaring man for a lifetime. "Being in all respects ready for war" *Haida's* first assignment on moving to Scapa Flow was the dreaded Murmansk convoy which, however, did not turn out to be quite as bad as painted. The first voyage, by way of encouragement, saw the well-planned action which led to the destruction of the menacing *Scharnhorst* through a combination of cruiser manoeuvre and the fire power of the K. G. V. class battleship *Duke of York*. While the Tribals did not participate directly, the news came to them as they brought their convoy through the approaches to Russia and added welcome seasoning to the belated Christmas dinner. They had sniffed the scent of battle and thirsted for more. It was not long coming.

On "Operation Tunnel"

The next move was south, to the Plymouth station, and the first task there was to carry out what the Navy coyly called "Operation Tunnel" meaning an offensive sweep up and down the enemy coast. First blood to *Haida* and her sister ship *Athabaskan* was the brisk action which led to the destruction of an Elbing class destroyer. In less than forty-eight hours the Canadian ships were out again, in action again, and this time the luck was out. Shortly after the firing began *Athabaskan* was badly hit and as the great column of flame spewed from the Tribal, *Haida* turned to the assistance, making smoke to shield her from the enemy. But the end came suddenly, and blasted by a great explosion, the destroyer's bow rose and she slowly slid from sight. In the water, with blobs of burning oil descending upon them, were those of the ship's company who had survived. *Haida*, meantime, had driven ashore and finished off one of the enemy.

With daylight coming up—and daylight was not healthy in those waters—*Haida* turned back for rescue work, and many oil-soaked, burned and wounded seamen were dragged aboard. But time was running out and slowly and regretfully the ship turned away; this was the signal she sent. "One Elbing Class destroyer hit and driven ashore . . . one damaged escaped to Eastwards. *Athabaskan* torpedoed and sunk. Have picked up survivors and am returning to harbor. Request fighter protection." Not until that protection was forthcoming—two destroyers at first—was *Haida's* weary crew able to stand down, to ventilate ship and to care for the battered and wounded people from *Athabaskan*. The ship was a mess. Great heaps of empty shell-cases lay around the guns and the decks were greasy with fuel oil. Below decks it was worse. Oil was everywhere. So it was that *Haida* came back to her home port.

WILLIAM SCLATER

GRANT MACDONALD

To this action, which merits it, and to the subsequent rescue of the boat-load of *Athabaskan's* crew, Commander Sclater devotes several of the most exciting chapters of his book and the tale is too good to be spoiled by any attempted summary. Equally enthralling are the subsequent adventures of *Haida;* the coast-bombardment and landing exercises in preparation for D-day; the cleverly planned role assigned to the Canadian destroyers on the days subsequent to the initial landings on the continent, in fact the whole successful carrying out of "Operation Neptune," the greatest naval achievement in maritime history to that date. As the Normandy campaign progressed and the troops moved farther in, *Haida* and her sisters were assigned to the Bay of Biscay patrol and during these many sweeps the ship not only disposed of a submarine but did not come unhurt through the many actions which developed. *Haida* was a fighting ship in every sense of the word. And as a fitting climax, she was given the task, on one occasion, of landing parties to make contact with the French resistance forces and to bring the news that liberation was well under way.

Eventually, of course, came that day which brought the signal ". . . the ship will sail for Halifax . . . to carry out long refit." Not without sadness did the ship's company of *Haida* bid farewell to the people and land they had come to know and love. She would not be coming back to Plymouth to meet the now well-known hail: "Have you any casualties or survivors?" But before long there was Halifax and the greatest reception ever given a fighting ship in Canada. This is the way the radio broadcast of welcome concluded:

"Now they are home, home from the great series of victories which have brought new honors and added new prestige to our arms, home to the land and people from whence they came. Take them to your hearts, Canada. This is a great ship which sailed into this old Nova Scotian harbour today, a ship which has earned a great name, a name which will endure forever in our annals of the sea."

Readers of this book will note with pleasure that while no names are mentioned Commander Sclater's story

(*Continued on next Page*)

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by
William Sclater

With 24 illustrations in colour by Grant Macdonald

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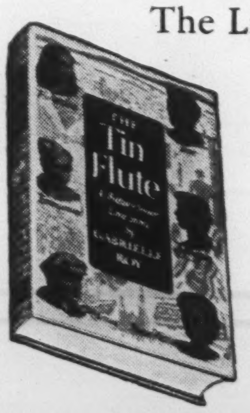

GABRIELLE ROY —*Photo Zarov, Montreal*

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THE BOOKSHELF

These Books Are Required Reading For All Atom-Age Politicians

By MORLEY LAZIER

EXPLAINING THE ATOM — by Selig Hecht — Macmillans — $3.25.
THE ATOMIC STORY — by John W. Campbell — Oxford — $3.50.

Morley Lazier is the well-known Toronto consulting engineer who was selected by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to make the first popular explanation of the significance of the atomic age. His network broadcast was made on August 8, 1945, two days after Hiroshima, and this and his subsequent series of talks were enthusiastically received throughout Canada.

PROFESSOR Hecht's book is the story of modern physics up to the bomb, directed to the layman. The introductory sections on historical development are pleasant to read because the succession of events can be viewed in time perspective, a difficult thing in the logical network of an academic physics course. A vocabulary new to many is to be mastered, but when the matter is of such importance, it is essential, and it's not really very big. As a quick history of the development of modern physics, the book would be excellent reading for freshmen and sophomores in Universities.

Professor Hecht carries the story from the first experiments up to the point where the bomb was possible, and his familiarity with the physical bases, and the people involved in the bomb enterprise, gives an easy authority, seldom found outside the lecture room. Having told the story, he states the credo of the scientist—that the thing is, and that hope for the future lies in extra-national law and control, not the business of the physicist. There are a few charts and illustrations, but no section discussing the nature of atomic strife.

Logic and Numbers

Mr. Campbell is a professional writer and a physicist. The preliminary physical discussion is excellent, and the book includes a small table of words and definitions to help with the new vocabulary, but the definitions are somewhat annoying. The quantity of numerical statement in the text is large, and them as likes their logic verbal will squirm at numbers like 100,000,000,000,000.

As an editor of fiction based on science, Mr. Campbell has been thinking about the energy tied up in matter for a long time, and his later sections on warfare and the atomic future are not to be taken lightly. They are the result of much thought and sound reasoning. They can give people with imagination a fine case of something or other.

There are many illustrations, most of which are good, and he makes no use of the professorial directive, "Take a glass tube . . . etc." The experiments are described, and their results discussed, in the style of a good reporter. This makes the two introductory parts easy to read and of a kind that sticks in the mind. The account of events on the day Hiroshima was destroyed is the best, from an external viewpoint, I have seen and shows the way in which the entire fabric of organized human activity vanishes—no communication, no transport, no relief, no city, and few survivors.

When The Idiom Fails

When an art is manual, skill or understanding can be communicated in language. When it depends on inference, in mathematical idiom, from readings of instruments, ordinary language fails. What, in a loose fashion, can be described; how much, evades us; the logic of why becomes an interminable jumble of words. Further, the sizes of astronomical dimensions are so big, atomic ones so small, and geologic time so long that the mind must approach these matters by gentle exercises in arithmetic. Otherwise, the ratios to a man's foot, or a day, become meaningless because the numbers are too big, whether in the numerator or denominator.

However, as our knowledge becomes bigger, more complete, of greater scale in nature, and at the same time more incomprehensible to the uninitiated, our powers increase, and with them, our responsibilities.

The natural balances that make life possible for us here on the Earth are in some cases most delicate. The scale of our powers begins to be such that accident could affect the human race as a whole like a fall from the barn roof affects a five year old—dangerous or even fatal.

Both these books should be required reading for anyone likely to be elected to anything. The human race is now a big, strong boy about seventeen years old, and it is high time he went to work, instead of whatever it is he's been doing for the past seventeen years.

• •

HAIDA

(*Continued from Page 34*)

is no dry-as-dust recording of dates and voyages and actions; the ship's people are all there as human beings, from the Captain down to the lowest rating and their conversations and goings-on, off duty and on, ashore and afloat are there to lend color and warmth to the narrative. The tall talk of the junior members of the wardroom and the still taller tales of the lower deck brim over with all the spice of seafaring life as do the adventures of the incredibly immense sea-going rats and the alcoholic aberrations of the bewhiskered canine mascot. *Haida's* people never lost their Canadian aptitude for fun in those days and moments when it was possible.

The illustrations by Grant Macdonald, an artist of distinction and achievement, are chiefly a series of portraits which contribute still more to this feeling of being among people of character whose quiet competence is enlivened by the spark which marks real men. Everyone is aware of that phenomenon which caused the men of every Canadian province, many of whom had never smelled salt water, to take to the sea with enthusiasm and aptitude. Thus the people of *Haida* become a cross-section of Canada and their individual and collective exploits are those of the Canadian people. Commander Sclater's skill and treatment are fully up to the measure required by this theme; Canadians will welcome the book of *Haida* with the same enthusiasm which they accorded to the exploits of the men whose story it tells.

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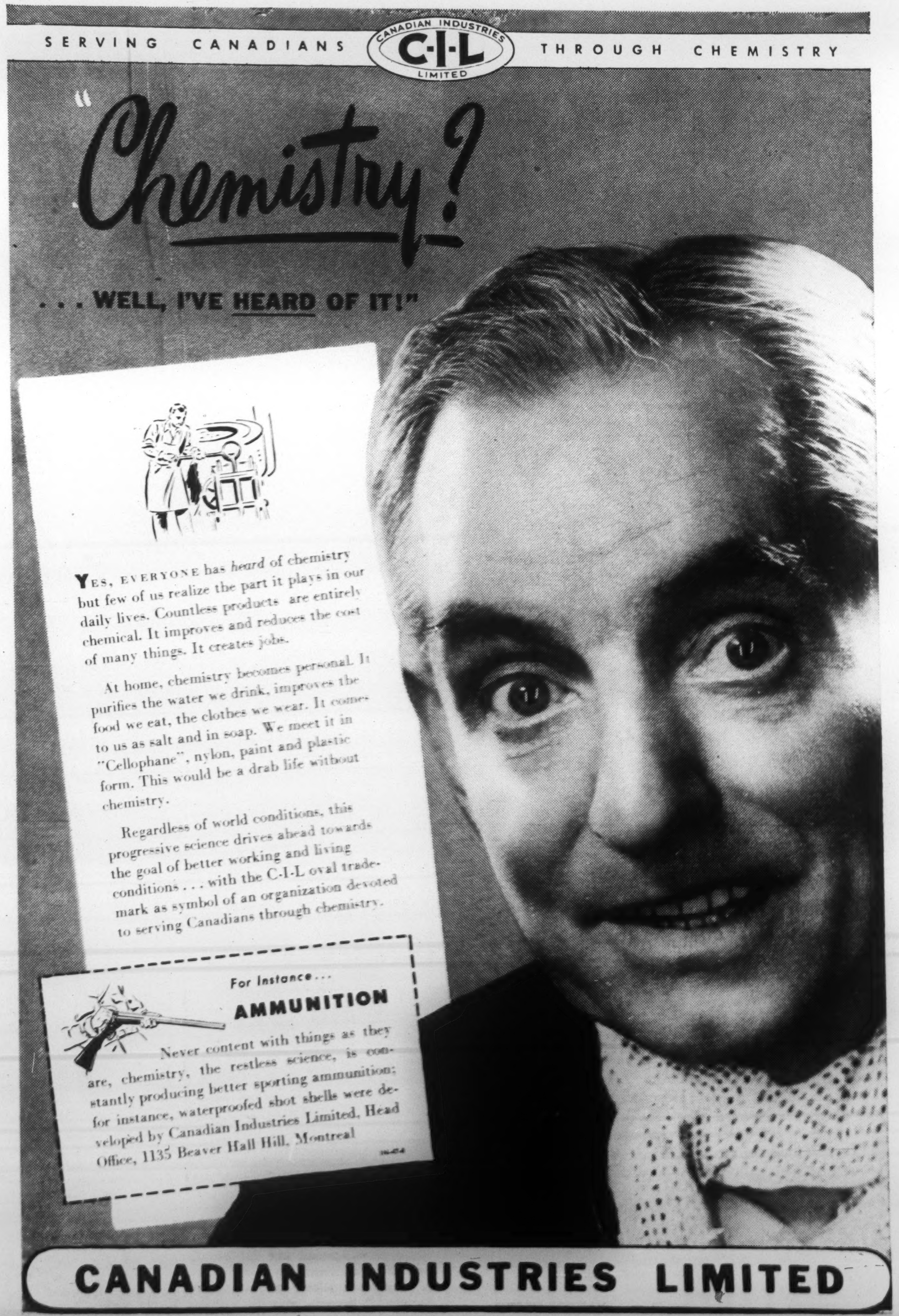
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PORTS OF CALL

Summer Travelers Discover Florida Cool and Uncrowded Playground

By EGERTON SMYTH

THERE was once a time in Florida when, along about the last of March, the migratory birds including "homo sapiens vacationus" started a northward rush.

This year the State shows every evidence of proving to the vacation trade that it has everything, including weather, that summer fun seekers want.

More than ever before the vacation trade is turning to Florida, long identified as a "winter resort" for two particular reasons. First, it is less costly and second, it has plenty of accommodation.

Of course there's nothing exceptionally new about Florida being one of America's more popular Summer resorts. A minority of astute folk have been aware of this situation for a long time. Places like Miami Beach, St. Petersburg, Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Palm Beach, Fort Walton, Pensacola, Ponte Vedre and Jacksonville Beach are summer resorts of long standing, drawing more and more people each year. However, it took the end of World War II and the return of normal travel conditions to let thousands of others in on the secret, which dates back to the time when Ponce de Leon picked the summer months of 1565 to do his hunting for the Fountain of Youth.

Well, conditions haven't changed any. The Fountain of Youth is still at St. Augustine and so are the other historic sites, as well as the manifold natural and man-made wonders of the State, which range from vast white sandy beaches, wooded inland rivers and lakes, crystal clear springs to the world's only oceanarium, animal and bird farms, exotic gardens and sweet scented orange groves.

Let's get a closer look at the details of this Florida-Summer vogue. Take that first item—price. It attracts any traveller's eye. That's where Florida is outstanding. During the Summer months it offers more dollar-for-dollar vacation value than any other state in the Union. Gone are the high prices that attract the select strata in the Winter. Hotel tariffs not only are reduced, but in many cases bargain rates are offered at just the time other vacation spots are getting ready to boost theirs. Restaurant and food prices are average and any sojourner can partake of daytime amusement and nightlife without unbalancing his budget or getting cold stares from the waiters.

State Has Rules

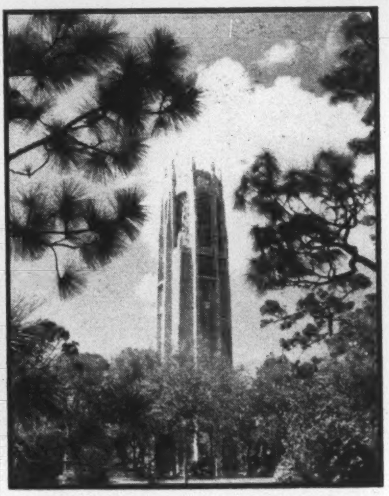
As for other accommodation, there are tourist courts which cater to the motoring public, strategically located all over Florida—oceanside, lakeside or main highwayside, all toeing the line of standard efficiency and cleanliness demanded by the Florida State Hotel rules. Rooms in private homes also are available.

Next item—weather! In the Summer Florida has lots of it and it's all good. How could it help but be with breezes from both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico constantly swirling across the 150-mile wide peninsula which comprises the bulk of the State. Thermometers rarely get above the 90 degree Fahrenheit mark in the daytime and the nights are invariably cool and comfortable. An additional reason for this delightful state-wide weather is the immense amount of evaporation caused by air currents passing over the thousands of Florida's inland lakes and its vast veinwork of rivers and streams. If you have any doubts about Summer temperatures in the Sunshine State just check them against similar readings in Northern cities. The results will be most illuminating.

The Two Coasts

Visitors who tour Florida in the "off season" find many things of interest not covered in the tour booklets. They find that it is a large State, with distinct climate belts ranging from temperate to sub-tropical. They find that it has 1,300 miles of coast line; that it has two coasts—the east and the west; that some two million people live in the State the year 'round working eight hours a day, and that thousands of people have lived in Florida all their lives and have not been inside a night club.

Windswept, sunburned visitors flash across the ivory-colored sands at Daytona Beach, Florida, in a "Sand Surrey". This is a popular sport at Daytona where the smooth, hard beach stretches for twenty-three miles.



Singing Tower. At Lake Wales, in the pleasant Florida countryside stands the great Bok Tower, famous both for its beauty and the music it produces.

Royal Palms. Tall and symmetrical above the avenue, these are the famous trees of Palm Beach, Florida, where development and the beneficent Florida climate have combined to produce a setting of outstanding beauty. A favorite spot for visitors.

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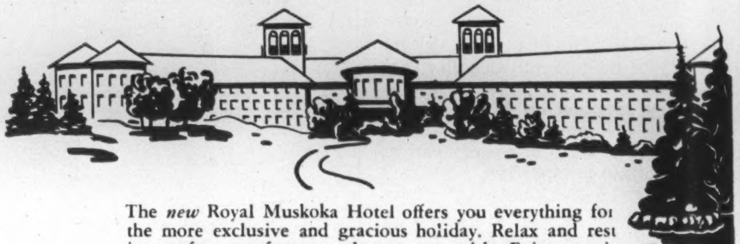

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JAMAICA
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Think It Over Before You Become a Latin

By A. JAMES

Many young Canadians are now busy learning Portuguese or Spanish in anticipation of seeking a career in some South American country, usually in branches of Canadian companies. This article gives them some significant advice. Viewed from Canada the romantic fields of the Latin republics look green and tempting. But for the glamor the Canadian emigré must be prepared to trade many of the things that he has been enjoying here. Assimilation seems invariably to be the end result, whether or not it is desired.

HAVE you the wanderlust, young man? Are you thinking of green fields far away, of tropical breezes and azure skies, of promised lands in which the cup of opportunity is overflowing? Think again before you leave us. The verdure is seasonal, the breeze dies away, and the cup of opportunity too often only holds the draught of frustration. You may never return.

South America, the Caribbean, the numerous republics that they embrace, are great lands all. They have fine cities, hospitable people, great industries, fertile fields, and immeasurable natural resources. But they are not for you.

From the moment you set foot in them you are a marked man. Your stamp is *Americano*—even though you have always lived in Canada—and you will never erase it. Wherever you go, whatever you do, you are likely to find snags, and many of them.

The languages, Spanish or Portuguese, are rich and expressive. You think you can learn them, but the chances are you will find it quite difficult to acquire a working knowledge. Even after years of practice your accent will be atrocious, and your grammar extremely faulty. Your southern friends, ever polite, will seek to reassure you, but you will know they only flatter you.

Perhaps you are going south as an official of some company, so you will no doubt be given a good salary. It will look big to you, but costs are likely to be very much higher than you figure. A salary that would look attractive to a native will prove inadequate for you. You will never live as economically as he can, nor will you wish to. Your standard will have to be that of the better-off natives, but you are always likely to be poor alongside them.

A Perpetual Guest

Here you have your rights. You are a citizen. You are free to say what you please, and to criticize if you will. There you can only look on. Politics will be none of your business. You will be a guest in the home of others, and you won't like it. Here you participate in social security, and other protective measures which serve to relieve you of some anxiety. There you must find your own coverage, and pay through the nose for it.

They will open their clubs to you, or most of them, but you will really only find the social amenities you desire in the American and British clubs. You will have freedom, yes. The great white ways, and the crimson paths too, will be wide open. This freedom may be your undoing if you are not very careful.

Even the climate may disappoint you. You will curse the constant heat, and complain of the humidity. If you locate in cooler altitudes, your heart won't beat the same. Wherever you go you will be confronted with problems of diet. Vegetables must be avoided for this, and water for that. You will require injections anti-something or another, and will have to dose yourself regularly with pills for something else. Athlete's foot and other minor infections will be Personal Enemies No. 1.

When south you like to do what the southerners do, but this is not easy unless you learn the know-how. Try as you will, your traditions, your training, your whole make up, will rebel. You simply can't unbend the twig that has already grown into the bough. Americano is indelibly impressed on you. If you are one of those determined fellows you will keep on trying. You may convince yourself that you are doing fine. You can get away with this because nobody will disillusion you.

You may decide to get married. By marrying a native girl you will assure yourself of charm and affection in abundance. She will love you truly, and you will love her too. But you will find that you have not only married a girl, but a family, some of them good, and others not so good. You will be sunk and you will soon know it. You will really learn to adapt yourself then. You will undergo a mental metamorphosis. Misgivings will be many, but you will change.

You will compromise the past with the present, and resign yourself hopefully to the future. Your status will become that of an *aplatanado* ("assimilated"). But at heart you will remain very much of an Americano.

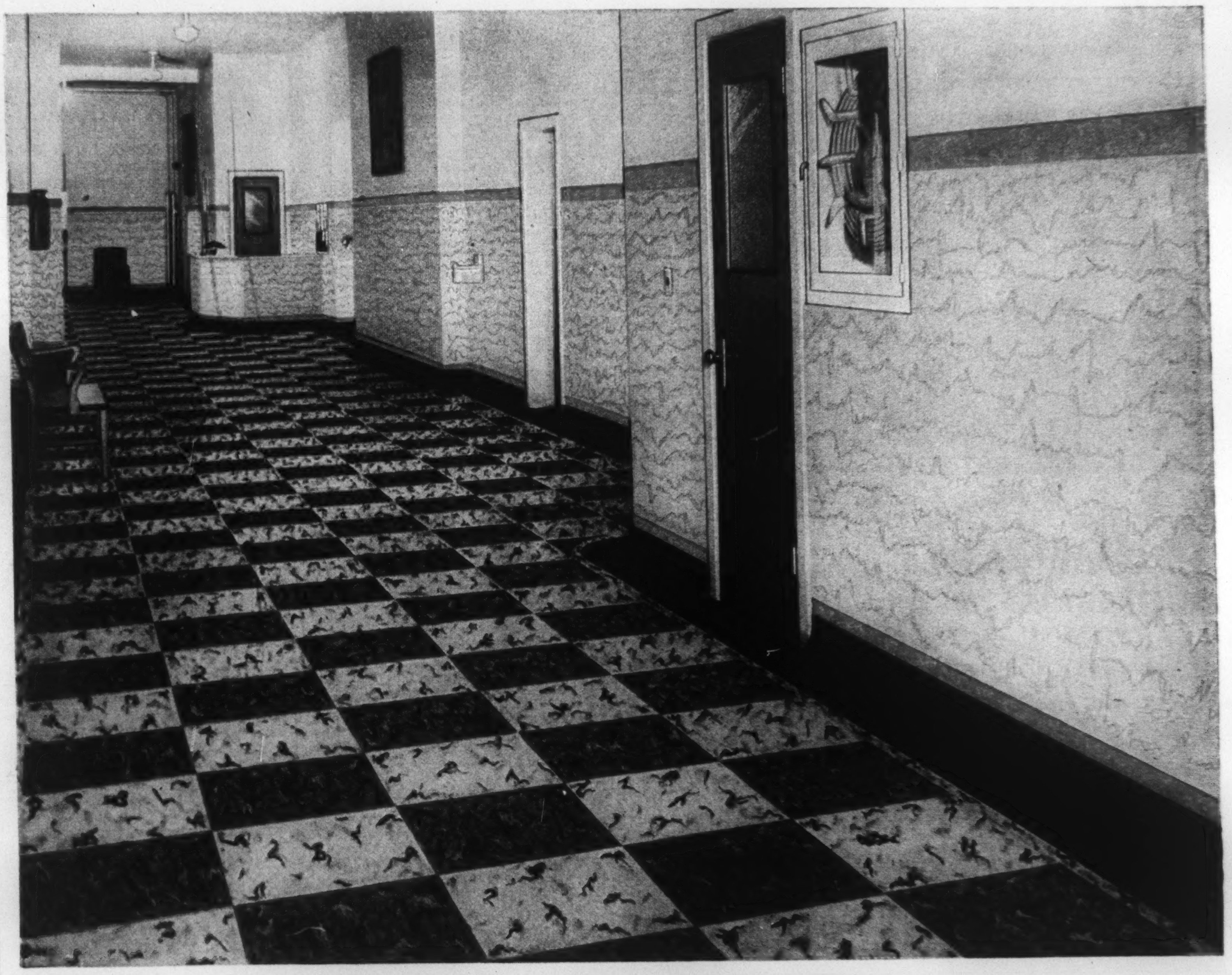
Perhaps the girl back home wears your ring, and awaits your call. If you are like most men, you will forget her. Supposing you don't and you do send for her, you will build your home in somebody else's yard. Your neighbors will be very nice but you will always be an object of curiosity. You won't share their social life very much. By preference, both you and your wife will visit as much as possible with your own kind. Your house will be pretty much run by servants, while your wife will devote her energies to a never-ending series of parties. Your time will seldom be your own.

Someone else will look after the garden, the dog, and the canary, while you centre your personal activities on golf and other sports. You may try to throw in a little philanthropy by working for your club, or your community chest, but you will proclaim your foreign status at every opportunity.

You will celebrate your national day, and the birthdays of your poets, whose works you have never read or long since forgotten. A new patriotism will imbue your soul, and your wife and yourself will frequently suffer pangs of homesickness.

Is it worth this price? An answer involves many standards of value, and, as your standards may not be the same as mine, I dare not reply.

So take heed, young man. If you decide to leave us for the green fields far away, don't think of saying "Au revoir". You must say "Good Bye."



Take a Tip from a Hospital...
Choose LINOLEUM for the Floors of Your Home

Above is illustrated one of the corridors in the new Runnymede Veterans' Hospital in Toronto. Marboleum Tile and Dominion Battleship Linoleum were used for the floors and Muroleum for the walls.

This illustration is used because the same qualities which make linoleum the choice of most hospitals can make life easier, more colourful and more pleasant in the home.

For instance, you will appreciate the quietness which comes naturally with linoleum. A quiet floor is so essential in a hospital and a welcome feature at home. And you'll like its restful resilience. Linoleum cushions every step—doesn't "drag" or tire the feet. Then, too, hospitals want a floor that is easy to clean—a floor on which dust, dirt or germs cannot get a grip. That's linoleum—and the easy cleaning feature appeals also to every busy housewife.

Colourful beauty is another feature with appeal for hospital and home builder—and as for wear, well, you can't beat linoleum.

Illustrated above, hospital corridor using Marboleum Tile, M/53 and M/52 for the floor, with Black Dominion Battleship Linoleum for border and cove base, and Muroleum 821 and 822 for the walls.

So, if you are planning a new home, or remodelling an old one, take a tip from a hospital, use linoleum for every room in the house. Use it in other ways, too, for table tops, splash areas, working surfaces in the kitchen. You'll be delighted with its labour saving qualities and for the bright and cheery charm it adds to surroundings.

LINOLEUM is Still in Short Supply

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Young Halifax Pianist Acclaimed; Church Music for the Layman

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ONE of the most outstanding pianists that the Maritimes have produced in many years was heard in recital in Halifax last fortnight. Critics and teachers alike, as well as the hundreds of Haligonians who braved a downpour to jampack Dalhousie University Gymnasium, are agreed that Nancy Wiswell is a real artist and has a distinguished career ahead of her. Next fall she starts her third year on the scholarship with Edwin Hughes in New York. Previously she spent three years at the Toronto Conservatory of Music under B. Hayunga Carman, winning the Heintzman and Hazel Eaton scholarships. She has played on the C.B.C. and on WNYC. In March last year she performed before a capacity audience at New York's International House. Two and a half years ago she played before Princess Alice at Government House in Halifax.

NANCY WISWELL

Of her recent recital Juanita O'Connor reports in the Halifax *Daily Star*: "Miss Wiswell proclaimed by her increased mastery of piano technique, maturity and insight interpretation that she has made great strides as a pianist during the past year. . . . She particularly impressed her exceptionally large audience by the admirable coordination of technique, dynamics and style and their complete concentration on the interpretation of the music." June Grant's remarks in the Halifax *Mail* about the brilliant young artist were equally laudatory: "Seldom have Halifax music lovers witnessed finer and more competent presentation than they did last evening. Miss Wiswell plays with a maturity of tone and expression accredited to artists far beyond her years and displays a pianoforte technique that would be difficult to criticize."

Patrons of the concert included Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. H. E. Kendall. Although the Lieutenant-Governor has made no public appearances for many months because of poor health, he drove 45 miles from his Windsor home to attend the concert. Miss Nancy is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Wiswell of Halifax.

Authority and Presentation

Too often the field of church music, unlike many branches of secular music, is left to specialists like choir masters and organists. A layman may hear the occasional fine work in a church service should he happen to attend but in most cases he fails to fix its position in the great literature of ecclesiastical music. The same chap, as an occasional concert-goer or radio listener to serious music, quite probably has a fair working knowledge of the stages of development in secular music and some general information on composers, schools and compositions picked up from program notes and other sources. However, last week such laymen were able to hear evening lectures and programs of rare authority and attractive presentation during the three-day session of the Toronto Summer School of Church Music. At St. Paul's Church, Dr. Charles Peaker, one of the summer school faculty, gave a brilliant organ recital assisted by the *a capella* choir of the Russian Orthodox Church of Christ the Saviour, conducted by Vitali Guravsky. Then at the Church of St. Simon the Apostle English choral music from many periods of church history was skilfully illustrated in a recital by a choir under the direction of Eric S. Lewis, organist and choir master of the church. The recital was made up of hymns, anthems, and a pair of evening canticles by Healey Willan.

Edmund Hockridge, young Canadian baritone who rose to concert fame in the U.K. during the war years, will be guest soloist at the Prom Concert, June 19. The Volkoff Canadian Ballet will also be featured.

On the third night Edgar Stanley Roper, organist and composer of H. M. Chapels Royal and past president of the Royal College of Organists, gave a talk at Maurice Cody Memorial Hall, St. Paul's Church, on Westminster Abbey and its music. The lecture was illustrated by fine pictures of the Abbey and by choral music composed by musicians of Westminster through the centuries and excellently sung by the unaccompanied Tallis Choir conducted by John Cozens.

Senior Recitals

Last week the Senior School of the Toronto Conservatory of Music continued its series of end-of-the-term recitals, to which we have already referred (S.N., May 31). From the piano studio of Madame Lubka Kolessa came Yvonne Guiget in—according to reports—"an eloquent demonstration of steadily expanding growth as a concert pianist-to-be." We were able to attend only the recital of violin music by first year students from the studio of Kathleen Parlow—John Mair, Victor Feldbrill, Mario DeSotto and Morry Kernerman.

Mr. Kernerman did by far the best job, playing the difficult *Allegro deciso* movement in the first Canadian performance of an Ernest Bloch concerto. In all matters relating to technical finesse, purity of intonation, the artistic treatment of phrases, basic taste and understanding of the composer's intentions, his work was the outstanding one of the evening. John Mair in a movement from a Sibelius violin concerto had a warmth of tone in the sombre passages but lapsed into occasional shrillness in solo portions and once lost his place, not that this latter fault is inexcusable for we felt that the movement itself lacked sufficient fundamental interest. Victor Feldbrill gave a Canadian premiere of a Lalo concerto (the Andante movement), showed a capacity to take all the technical hurdles without straining but frequently missed maintaining the rich full tone with which he started. Mario DeSotto's fingering is much better than his intonation, which, we are sure, further tuition from Miss Parlow should correct, along with some minor carelessnesses in control. A remarkable piece of work was Gordon Kushner's intelligent and sympathetic accompanying each of the four young artists in their concertos as well as the concluding ensemble group.

The next night was the piano recital of first year students, followed by a violin recital by talented Gisele La Fleche, also a pupil of Miss Parlow.

Folk Festival

The formal opening of the Folk Festival at the beginning of this week at the Toronto Art Gallery (S.N., June 7) will probably rank as the most colorful event of the year. The native cultures of Canada by crafts, dance and song, which were on display and in concert for a week, are of unquestionably high separate artistry but in such a design as that planned by the Folk Festival Committee under the direction of Mrs. J. T. McCay, they attained an even higher level of interest and took audiences into a new realm of entertainment. Highlights of the first evening were the singing of the Indian invocation to the sun by Chief Os-Ke-Non-Ton, world-famous baritone, the choral and dance numbers of the Lithuanian Dawn Choir, the Gypsy string ensemble, and violinist Ilona Milian. Programs included music and dances from England, Scotland, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain and Mexico.

Quite the best thing we have seen in years for giving opera lovers just about everything they want in five classics is a handsome volume entitled "A Treasury of Grand Opera", edited by Henry W. Simon (Musson, $5.). The selection constitutes the backbone of any opera company's repertoire — "Don Giovanni", "Lohengrin", "La Traviata", "Faust", "Aïda" and "Carmen". Each season's Met broadcasts on Saturday afternoon include them. The editor has presented the operatic stories in detail, histories of their composition, thematic analyses, and, best of all, vocal arrangements and piano accompaniments of the arias — all beautifully illustrated and set in excellent typography.

Teachers' Convention

The next biennial convention of the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Associations is scheduled to be held in July, 1948, at Banff, Alberta. The University of Alberta has offered the use of its summer school buildings to accommodate the convention. A catalogue of music by Canadian composers, the first of its kind to be compiled, was issued in July, 1946 by the Oxford University Press. Two thousand copies were presented to the Federation, which has been instrumental in distributing them to many parts of the world. The legislative assemblies of six Canadian provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia, have passed acts for registration of accredited music teachers. It is hoped that the remaining provinces will soon have similar acts.

During the past season, two successful concert tours were undertaken by four young artists, sponsored by the Performers' division of the Federation. These tours covered an itinerary of cities from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast.

Guy Fraser Harrison will be guest conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert on June 26; pianist Ksenia Prochorowa will be the soloist.

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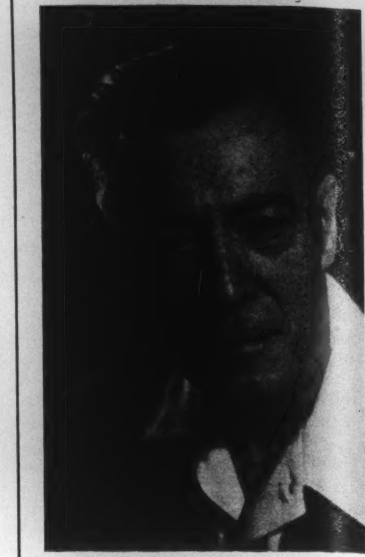

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THE FILM PARADE

"The Stone Flower": a Breath of Fresh Air from the Soviet

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Stone Flower" is probably quite different from any screen fairy tale you ever saw. It is even more sensationally different from any film that has come from the Soviet in the past dozen years. For this is a fairy tale, told in the tenderest spring-time technicolor; and while it is addressed to Soviet children it should be perfectly intelligible and beguiling to children all over the world.

It is the story of Danila the stone-cutter who longs to carve the perfect flower. He is so bewitched by his dream and by an enchantress who promises to fulfill it for him that he forsakes his sweetheart Katya on their wedding night and withdraws into the Copper Mountain. In the caves of the mountain he sees at last the fulfilment of his dream and sets himself to recreate it. But he is still haunted by the memory of Katya and in the end love triumphs over magic, ambition and the harsh will of the enchantress herself, and Katya and Danila are reunited in the real world with the magical mountain locking itself behind them.

The story could hardly be simpler; and if it has depth as well as simplicity this is because the men who made it were able to convey, even in a fairy tale, the complex of forces that impel an artist against his will. They were particularly fortunate here in the actor who plays the role of Danila. Naturalistic acting in a film of this sort would have conflicted with the story's allegorical intention. What was required was a certain quality of poetic intensity, constantly revealed in the prolonged closeups that Soviet directors love to employ. The actor playing Danila the stone-cutter had the ideal face for their purpose, an exalted and dreaming face which seemed to belong to a century of strange magic, and it dominates the film, deepening its meaning in terms of both truth and illusion. By contrast, Katya's was merely the face of a pretty peasant, and the Enchantress of Copper Mountain might have been any one of the fine strapping Ukrainian girls in the Folk Festival short that preceded the feature.

Beautiful as it is "The Stone Flower" has some obvious weaknesses. The parable underlying the story seems a little obscure. Danila, hidden away in the Copper Mountain, tires of acting as his sorceress's apprentice when he realizes that he is an artist doomed to work forever without human recognition. But whether it is this realization or his love for Katya that sends him back to the human world is never made quite clear. The picture, too, is extravagantly slow at times, even when you allow for the Western conditioning which has taught us to like our pictures extravagantly fast. And finally, even though it is a fairy tale, "The Stone Flower" seemed far more imaginative and absorbing on its human than on its supernatural level, where the miracles of fairyland tended to turn, as they usually do under the literal eye of the camera, into the familiar miracles of production. Just the same it is a picture to be grateful for, partly because it is so lovely to look at, and partly because it reveals the qualities of gentleness, candor and innocence which undoubtedly exist in the Soviet but rarely get a chance to exhibit themselves to the outside world.

From Fifth Rate Material

In "Time Out of Mind" Hollywood too sets to work on the problem of the artist as a young man. The film is from a novel by Rachel Field and unless the screen has reported her incorrectly, the author's thesis seems to be that the love of a good woman can turn fourth or even fifth rate human material into a first-rate artist.

The hero, Christopher Fortune (Robert Hutton), comes of a long unbroken line of well-to-do Maine mariners. Somewhere back in the line, however, his ancestors must have got their signals crossed and Christopher turns out to be a brooding pianist and a great affliction to his sea-going father. He doesn't want to go to sea, just wants to stay on dry land and compose marine symphonies. He is supported in this ambition by his sister (Ella Raines) and by the family house-maid-companion (Phyllis Calvert). These two battle it out with the father while Chris sits about improvising ships' bells and sea-gull imitations on the piano.

Presently the two doting women get him off to Paris to study. He comes back with a rich wife, but the marriage is disastrous to his talent. Lamenting that he is "sinking deeper and deeper in a morass of luxury and money" he takes to drink, ruins a public concert arranged for him by his wife by breaking into "A Bicycle Built for Two" in the middle of a concerto, and is finally abandoned by everyone except the constant nymph Miss Calvert. She takes him back to the old home, feeds him black coffee, cures him of his alcoholism and in between times prepares musical manuscript paper for him on the back of old wall-paper rolls. Once he knocks her down for these attentions but in the end love restores both his manhood and his talent and the picture ends with a triumphant return concert manipulated by Miss Calvert. It's hard to believe, however, that either the hero or his talent could seem worth saving to anyone except his author.

SWIFT FILM REVIEW

DEAD RECKONING. Tough and highly intricate murder-mystery, involving Humphrey Bogart and Lizabeth Scott.

SMASH-UP. A study in alcoholism in the best radio circles, with Susan Hayward kept pretty constantly and convincingly in her cups.

NORA PRENTISS. Complicated story of an illicit affair between a doctor (Kent Smith) and a nightclub singer (Ann Sheridan). Every kind of trouble is involved, including plot trouble.

THE BEGINNING OR THE END. A study of the development of the atom bomb and highly impressive in spite of some decorative and irrelevant features supplied by Hollywood.

• •

THE Italian motion picture success, "Before Him All Rome Trembled" starring Anna Magnani, the actress who was the hit of "Open City," commences its Toronto run of six days on Monday, June 16. The story is a powerful one and music lovers will be thrilled by the forty minutes of opera music from Puccini's "La Tosca." Correlating the ancient theme of "Tosca" with a modern tale of underground heroism the tension mounts to a crashing crescendo under the superb direction of Carmine Gallone. Complete English titles accompany the Italian dialogue.

• •

DRAMA SUMMER SCHOOL

THE Toronto Conservatory of Music Summer School, in session from July 2 to July 30, has announced that special courses in acting will be offered under the personal guidance of Mr. E. G. Sterndale Bennett. Mr. Bennett has received wide recognition from coast to coast for his outstanding work in the developing of drama in Canada, as a director, teacher, adjudicator and lecturer. Studies will include Stage Speech, Pantomime and Acting.

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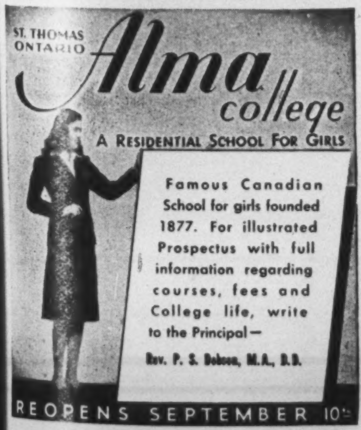
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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Farmers in Dauphin Area Advised by Canada's Only Female Ag. Rep.

By LYN HARRINGTON

WHEN Edna McConnell won prizes in cooking and painting in the school fairs back in the 1920's, she couldn't know that some day she'd be organizing rural activities herself. She couldn't foresee that she would become an agricultural representative—the only female ag. rep. in Canada.

As agricultural representative in Dauphin, Manitoba, Edna McConnell has a huge field to cover. From Dauphin her territory stretches to the west 70 miles, north another 40, and to the southeast some 25. That means a lot of ground to cover, even in "lick-and-promise" style.

EDNA McCONNELL

"It's too big an area to do a thorough job," she says modestly, but the neighbors declare that she does an excellent and intelligent piece of work. Nowhere was there any feeling of prejudice about a woman holding that position.

When I went to Dauphin to interview Miss McConnell, I didn't know what kind of person she might be. I somewhat expected a commanding sort of individual, probably on a large scale. I wasn't prepared for a youthful pretty girl, with very blue eyes. She's not very big, and certainly not the bossy type. I had wondered if she might be the kind who argued with bearded farmers about the best time to plant oats or harvest wheat. She's not.

"These men haven't been farming all these years for nothing," she points out. "I can learn plenty from them. But many people have a mistaken impression about agricultural representatives. We're not in the office to tell people how they must run their farms. We serve rather as a liaison, a go-between for questions and answers."

Farmers often drop in to the office to discuss new ideas, prices, markets and new crops. Usually their questions can be answered on the spot, but sometimes they present a poser. Then they are forwarded to the provincial Department of Agriculture, the agricultural heads of the University of Manitoba, or direct to Ottawa.

Of late many of the questions have dealt with new types of farm machinery, particularly those dealing out chemical death to weeds. Miss McConnell must know what is being done in technical lines, as well as in those distinctly agricultural. That necessitates travelling to various agricultural fairs and exhibitions, plenty of study of technical and farm publications.

She had no inkling of her present job when she started the agricultural course in the University of Saskatchewan. She expected to go into technical agriculture, possibly in a research laboratory. By her third year, she had definitely decided upon Extension work, and by special concessions was permitted to take foods and management classes. When she graduated in 1938, she returned to her native province of Manitoba, and found an opening with the provincial government. During the war years, she became acting agricultural representative in Dauphin, then was appointed to the position permanently.

Miss McConnell likes her work, finds it a very satisfying sort of job. "The work of administration, supervision and organization is just the same as a man would do in this position. But your particular interests dictate where you go from that point."

Grub Clubs

Her particular interest has been nutrition. She manages to work that into all of her projects, into her school talks, into professional speeches before service clubs. Nutrition links up with the growing of food as well as with the preparation and use of it, she declares. Her enthusiasm has much to do with the success of her "Grub Clubs," amongst the grade schools.

The term "food club" seemed pallid even in her own ears. But "Grub Club" caught the youngsters' fancy at once. Throughout the schools in her area, these informal groups have sprung up, strongly backed by teachers and parents. Each club chose a name for itself, one being "The Hot Lunch Bunch," a vigorous mixture of boys and girls.

The group keeps a record of the nutritious diets and other hygienic practices of its members, and even produced a cookbook of favorite recipes. They cut illustrations out of magazines, and neatly lettered the recipes in alongside. The secretary, Billy Andrykew, reported on a baking party his group had thrown. Every particle of the food was cooked by the young members, "and it was very good," he declared naively.

Club work with Junior Farmers is one of the largest departments of organization in the work of an ag. rep. The farmers of tomorrow are the youngsters of today, and if they learn good farming methods, they'll carry them on when the country looks to them for food.

Numerous clubs have been organized from the Dauphin office. Food crops and clothing clubs chiefly interest the girls. Garden clubs are invariably mixed with boys and girls showing a keen interest, as in the poultry, swine, beef and dairy cattle clubs. The Junior Seed Club, though, is almost strictly masculine, and is usually composed of boys in their late teens. It is the most adult of the Juniors' activities. There are some eight demonstration plots in field crop education in the Dauphin area, plots which comprise all forage and cereal crops.

Perfect Combination

One of the most interesting projects of Edna McConnell's work is the short course sponsored by the local Agricultural Society. This year saw the nineteenth short course held in the Dauphin Town Hall. It was a five-day program of lectures and demonstration, with judging of exhibits, and attracted 153 young people, a third of them girls.

The course was arranged to interest all farm young people, and the groups were divided by sex as little as possible. Of the group some 60 per cent were Ukrainian-Canadians, with French and Anglo-Saxon making up the total. Most of them, 14-19 years of age, were High School students. But they take their farm work very seriously, seriously enough to have carried off Dominion championships twice.

"Then you consider that a girl can handle this job just as well as a man?" I queried.

She laughed, "Of course." Then seriously, "But I do think that the ideal setup is to have a man and woman in the same field. It makes for complete coverage of agriculture, homemaking, administration and all the extension activities. An agricultural representative plus a home economist with some agricultural background or training makes the perfect combination."

Apart from her official duties, Miss McConnell takes a large share in rural activities. She makes frequent visits to the schools, travelling by car or train, or sometimes by the school van. She sits in on Farm Forums, helps to judge in public speaking courses, drops in on church socials. It's both a pleasure and an extension of her duties.

In her scant spare time, Edna McConnell manages to ride her hobby of painting. Her work in oil and pastels has found an honored place in the Winnipeg Art Gallery amongst the paintings of the Manitoba Society of Artists. Portraiture is her favorite style of work, but scenes from the countryside she has come to know so intimately run a close second.

"Just one last question," I begged. "Isn't there anything else to call you but 'agricultural representative'? That's such a mouthful, and ag. rep. sounds slightly disrespectful."

Edna McConnell shook her head. "I wish there were some other term. Discover another name for this occupation, and we'll all bless you," said she.

But I still haven't.

• •

NEW YORK CITY'S SEAL

IN RECOGNITION of the importance of the fur trade to the then New Amsterdam, the first seal of the city that is now New York showed a beaver embossed above a shield. When the British captured the island and changed its name to New York they changed the seal—but *added* a beaver putting two of these fur-bearing animals inside the shield and surmounting it with a crown.

After the revolution the seal was again changed . . . an eagle supplanting the crown. The two beavers, however, were untouched. Even today, although the seal of the City of New York in recent times has undergone more face-lifting, the two beavers retain a place of honor.

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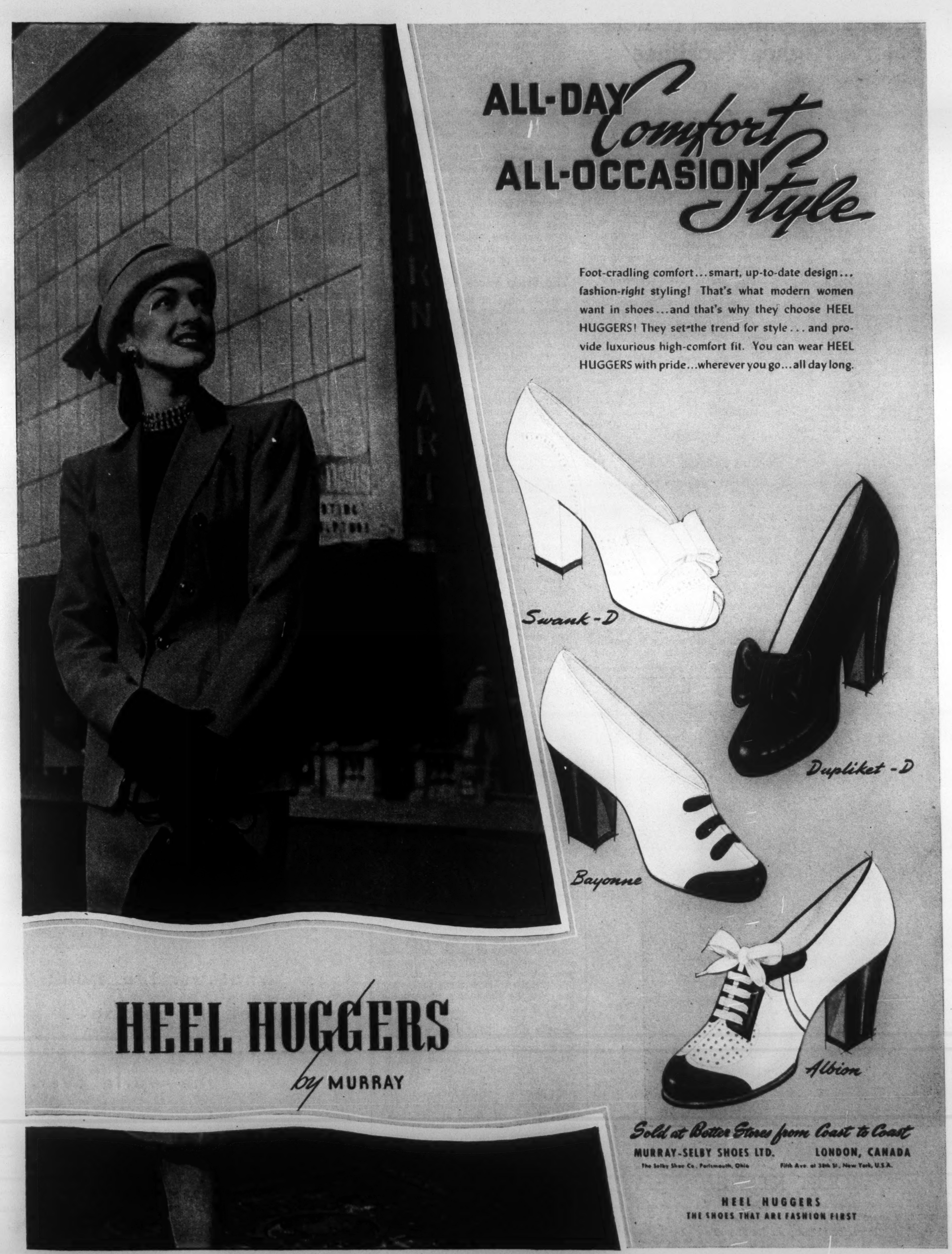

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TREND OF FASHION

Fall Forecast: Montreal Predicts Lower Skirts, Higher Necklines

By BERNICE COFFEY

Montreal.

THE fashion people have tuned up their psychic powers, muttered incantations and, by golly, again have wrought the annual miracle of bringing forth the clothes we shall be clamoring for at summer's end. Last week the Montreal Fashion Institute presented to several hundred buyers an over-all picture from Montreal's best-known manufacturers of what you and I will find in the shops this fall. The usual vigorous beating of the drums in praise of Canadian fashions was softened, perhaps because Canadian fashions now have reached the point where they can be presented, and appraised, as Fashion solely on their merits without overtones of self-conscious nationalism. However, it *was* pointed out that although the cost of producing a dress is increasing, Canadian manufacturers are maintaining the prices we will pay at a reasonable level—and Canadian dresses will cost 25 to 60 per cent less than those that are imported.

Montreal manufacturers are betting their bottom dollar that by the time the leaves begin to change their colors we shall be ready to accept the longer skirt about which so much has been heard, but not seen, during the past months. Skirts' lengths are on the downward trend and, when you choose your first fall dress, better not be too hasty about having those extra inches removed from the hem or you'll regret it when your eye becomes accustomed to the new length. In the daytime the skirt extends to the middle of the calf, which brings it about fourteen inches from the floor. As the day begins to merge into the cocktail hour, the skirt becomes even longer.

And as skirts go down hosiery acquires new and darker shades. Apropos of this, the show's excellent commentator, Doreen Day, remarked that "the darker the hem, the darker the hose should be."

The terse tailored look has vanished and there is a feminine, dressed-up look to even the plainest frock. Even the shirt-maker type of dress has succumbed to this softening-up process. Necklines that plunge recklessly away down to "there" have almost totally disappeared. Instead they are brought up high to the base of the throat and become high plain necklines or may be further heightened by a little upstanding collar that sometimes is left open at the throat. As the neckline rises shoulders become more gently rounded—and these and the waistline are eased down a little to balance the up-going neckline and the down-going hem.

As one might expect, hats will be strongly influenced by the lengthened line of the dress. They cover the head, are worn back off the face, demand sleek hair-dos and careful makeup—and the character of the hat is indicated by the time of the day and the occasion.

Portrait Dresses

Contrasts of color, or material, are made much of. The shimmery gleam of black satin, for instance, appeared again and again as an accent on the dull surface wools or crepes of black dresses and suits. Draping, pleating, ruffling or fullness of some kind or another appears on the rear of nearly every dress to make it as interesting going as it is coming.

Take your choice between long, slender skirts for evening or dreamy floating affairs intended to look as lovely while the wearer is treading a measure as when she is still. Obviously Alfandri believes that youth must be served with lovely portrait dresses. One of these was of black French net sprinkled with white coin dots the size of half dollars, with an exceedingly full skirt caught up at the side with a huge black velvet bow, and a strapless top outlined with more of the black velvet. Still another bouffant skirted dress was of black net sparkling with jet sequins.

These were followed down the runway by an evening dress of oyster satin embroidered with gold beads and rhinestones, with a skirt draped to the figure. It was worn by an attractive matron of carefully restrained embonpoint, but it is our firm conviction that a woman of any age must choose between starches and white satin. If she doesn't, not even the artistry of Alfandri can save her from looking like a job to which an upholsterer might well point with pride.

The Bride Wore White

Appearance of the wedding group created a flurry among the photographers present with appeals for poses punctuated by the flashing of light bulbs. For the very young bride Alfandri chose a material of which prospective brides might take careful note—white taffeta seersucker—giving it a full sweeping skirt and slightly off-the-shoulder effect, all unadorned so that the beauty of the material could speak for itself. The bridesmaids' dresses of the same material and style were in pink, blue, yellow, and all wore little scoop-brimmed hats to match their dresses.

Three versions of the suit by Brenda Barton were excellent examples of fall trends. The long cutaway jacket of a three piece black wool suit was trimmed with jet black satin brought across one side of the front of the jacket from shoulder to waist, balanced on the other side by a black satin bow placed smack over the hip. Monotones in toast and cinnamon (two star numbers in the coming season's color range) appeared in a wool suit. The dress had the lighter shade worked in a pointed design over the shoulder, and this was repeated with precision in the long cutaway jacket. A black bengaline suit with three tiered ruffles in a bustle effect at the rear of the cutaway jacket, worn over a narrow skirt, illustrated the current preoccupation with "back interest". That cinnamon color cropped up again in a crepe afternoon dress with a tubular silhouette achieved by tiered drapery over the hips tieing at opposite sides. The cinnamon felt hat with black ornament and black veil, black gloves, worn with this costume, were an object lesson in the use of correct accessories.

Padded hips under a full but not bouffant skirt imparted a slightly medieval flavor to an evening dress of sea-foam green embroidered with gold and sea-foam sequins in floral motifs. Without the bolero the dress has bare shoulders with two very narrow shoulder straps holding up the dress. Also by Brodkin was an afternoon dress of black crepe with wide bands of satin that wind up and over the dress spiral fashion and terminate in a satin scarf falling over the shoulder and down the back.

Spode Blue, Mahogany

This season's version of the shirtmaker—that beloved classic capable of infinite variation—is done by Deja in Spode blue crepe. French cuffs hug the wrist, a king-size turnover collar comes high up on the neck but is left open at the front, and the skirt has all its fullness concentrated at the front. A Belleek colored—that's what the program said, but it looked like cinnamon to us—crepe afternoon dress from this house put unpressed pleats at the front over each hip, the waist hugged by a contour belt with a tortoise-shell buckle, short sleeves draped over each shoulder. Worn with elbow length brown kid gloves and a brown felt breton with brim edged in the color of the dress.

Made to be coveted by anyone who can keep her social calendar well-filled with parties that lean to the sumptuous—an afternoon dress of mahogany brown satin with cowl neck and a side back cascade drape dipping below the hemline. Worn with a large brown satin hat and fur piece. This came from Fashion Guild—as did a white faille moire evening gown with fitted bodice and a skirt cartridge pleated around the waistline to form standout pockets lined with cerise.

Frenchshire's cocktail dress of black crepe drew applause for its new dropped and rounded shoulders and rounded hipline (held out by pads) with a skirt that is shirred to give the effect of a flounce at either side of the front. Also from this house came a dressmaker suit of antique brown imported wool with a long satin-lined torso jacket with spiderweb crochet cord laced with braid trimming the pockets and front of the jacket. The skirt is slightly flared and, with a blouse of yellow crepe, the costume is one of great beauty and dignity.

Return of tapestry damask was hailed by Fashions Preferred with a raspberry red theatre suit with the rounded, padded hipline on the jacket and a straight streetlength skirt. Accessories were gloves of matching damask, a black velvet hat trimmed with osprey. If there is a woman in Canada who can whip up sufficient courage to wear it, then we say she is a woman who would stop at nothing. It was followed on the runway, however, by the same house's costume suit of yarn-dyed grey wool and exquisitely well-bred lines. The dress features a full swinging skirt, detachable bolero, and is embroidered with a silver star design placed over at the left side just below the waistline. The jacket

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has the new petal collar and dipping back, and is worn with the collar open.

A little scarlet ribbon crossed over at the neck and fastened with a rhinestone brooch introduced a secondary color to a blue crepe afternoon dress, by Sapera, which had a one-sided effect done with crepe trimmed with satin and an extra panel of satin down the side of the skirt. Now that skirt lengths are settled it is safe to buy a pleated skirt such as the cinnamon two piece afternoon dress with long middy top and all-around pleated skirt, the neckline sparked with gold and green paillettes (by Taub). A bronze cocktail dress with intricate all-over beading of the same color was said to weigh ten pounds (Torchin).

Yvel, the petite blonde designer, who designs solely in jersey, was represented by, among other things, a dress of great elegance fashioned in beige light weight wool jersey with long tunic type torso top caught down the front with a row of little self-fabric bows, and an accordion pleated skirt of somewhat longer length than the usual fourteen inches. For evening, her version of the shirtmaker is a white jersey pleated dinner dress, long sleeves, with epaulettes and a huge pocket outlined in gold sequins and beads. We cannot help but feel though, that this designer forgot the limitations of her fabric when she did a cocktail length dress in royal blue jersey which had a mock bolero outlined with sequins and silver beads, plus a huge pouch pocket also trimmed with sequins. Dear, dear.

Lawrence Sperber who has the knack of designing clothes with a vague but indefinable suggestion of naughtiness, was not content to call it a day when he did the dresses bearing his label, but also dreamed up the hats that went with them in the show. A long-sleeved dress of Cafe Royal brown velvet with intricate drapery on one hip and a deep heart-shaped neckline caught with rhinestone clip, was accompanied by a wide flat-brimmed hat massed with cinnamon ostrich tips. His "Little Duchess", a pink and black striped taffeta number in the longer after-five length with huge wing puffs at each hip and the new high neckline, had a hat of the same material gathered and tied at the back. A white dinner dress which placed emphasis on the hip line by means of suave draping in that region displayed a gold scroll design of sequins and beads which curved across the back and over the hips. Reminiscent of the Edwardian period was "Emeraude", a Celanese green satin evening dress draped low over the bosom at front, with the full skirt caught in three panniers at the back.

Flanges at the sides of white shorts give a skirted effect and new freedom of action. Worn with a printed blouse with an elastic top that permits it to be worn over or off-the-shoulder fashion. By Morris Watkin.

Quebec Women Are on the Road to Fully-Fledged Citizenship

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

FOUR years ago Quebec women got the right to vote. Now they are asking that married women should have the right to manage their own property. A committee headed by Madame Pierre Casgrain presented their case to Premier Duplessis; he referred the matter to a Commissioner, to whom the Council of Notaries has just made a report. They say it is important for the welfare of the family to preserve the authority of the husband in the home, that no change must be made which might impair that — and then, when they come to specific recommendations, they offer the women practically everything they asked for.

Marriage in Quebec has always been both a religious sacrament and a civil contract. The province has its own civil code, based on old French law, while criminal law is the same throughout the Dominion. No divorce is allowed, though residents of Quebec may appeal to the Dominion Senate for a special bill, an expensive and wearying process.

However, annulments are not uncommon, and separations occasionally are granted. The latter of course do not permit remarriage. A man can get a separation if his wife is unfaithful, but she cannot unless he brings his new love to live in their home—a provision which the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent when he was Minister of Justice urged should be equalized.

The chief disadvantages that married women complain of now are concerned with property. They cannot sell real estate nor stocks and bonds, nor borrow money, nor go into business without their husbands' authorization. A woman cannot enter a hospital for an operation without her spouse's permission, since she could not be held liable for the ensuing fees. She cannot be director of a company, nor insure her life in her husband's favor. If she is separate as to bed and board, she may not alone be her children's guardian. By another quirk of the law, which says that an unmarried woman may not adopt a male child, a single woman who has an illegitimate son may find she has no right to keep him and bring him up.

The Marriage Contract

The woman who already holds some property when she marries usually has a marriage contract, signed and sealed before the ceremony, which makes her "separate as to goods," and safeguards her rights in case her marriage breaks up, or if she wishes to dispose of her personal belongings. But she is still subject to discrimination while she stays married. The minute she becomes a widow she can do whatever she likes with her own property, having suddenly become competent to manage her affairs.

Now women being as they are, Quebec wives actually live very much like their sisters across the border, and get their own way about as often, by very similar methods. It is the exceptional case that suffers hardship, but even the happy wives regard the restrictions as humiliating nuisances. Though French Canadian women do not often go into politics—with some distinguished exceptions—there are no keener observers, and no shrewder commentators. If they want their greater freedom, they will certainly have it.

The war sharpened the issues. It brought many married women into business and industry; more and more girls are working in offices where they handle plenty of business for their employers. They see no reason why they shouldn't handle their own after they marry.

The notaries, who are an important class in Quebec, and have a good deal to do with the administration of civil law, say the married woman should be declared generally capable, leaving for special exceptions the cases where the husband's signature is necessary. It will be easy, once having the general principle established, to whittle away the exceptions. They say she should go into business if she wants to. They urge clearing up the doubtful points in the law, and all in all, they treat women as people.

So the married women's committee can well afford to skip the disparaging preamble of the report, and look forward to seeing its concrete recommendations enacted into law.

• •

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Show earth new man, new mind,
Stir satisfying strife,
Give peace a proper span.

Doorway to Thought and Place
With harvest all year's length
This changeless ever-varied border-
space!

Littoral land, littoral man
Knows fullest life.

EMILY LEAVENS

• •

CHINOOK LANGUAGE BASIC BUT EFFECTIVE

ATTACHED to a certain word in the Chinook language is a train of thought that has always intrigued me.

Chinook, as everyone knows, was the jargon used in the early days of Canada by trappers and others having business with the Indians, a peculiar effective mixture of French, English and native words.

Much of it is highly descriptive. "Chick-a-min" means "money" — the jingle of coins. "O'clock" is "tin-tin" —you can almost hear the tinny clock striking the hour. "Humm" is "a smell, or stink." Could it be from the sound of the flies that collect? A theatre is a "hee-hee house,"—where you go to laugh. A crow is "caw-caw"— that's easy enough to follow.

But what on earth was going on in the mind of the dark-skinned child of the forest who first viewed some homesick Highlander in full regalia, striding up and down and playing the bagpipes?

The word "Scotty" in Chinook means "lunatic"!

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Angles on Ankles: Shoes, Height of Heel Determine Shapeliness

By ISABEL MORGAN

IF you were living in the gay nineties, would your ankles pass inspection as you lifted your long voluminous skirts to board a street car or take a high step? Modern fashions allow for camouflage of almost all of a woman's anatomy, but there is absolutely no way to hide thick ankles and since a lovely slender ankle is definitely a point of interest, every woman should look to her ankles. And it takes more doing than in the "good old days!"

While some women are lucky enough to be born with graceful shapely ankles, most of us have to work to make them ourselves and if your ankles have the slightest tendency toward being heavy, then there are a few do's and don'ts that will help you to make them as attractive as possible.

First, and it might be a little bit of a blow to you comfort-loving ladies, saddle type shoes or moccasins or house-slippers all day are murder for ankles. Shoes as flat as these have a tendency to let the foot push way down and the ankle thickens. You need an arch support, but be sure to have a shoe long enough because if the toe presses against the shoe, it cuts the circulation and the ankle thickens. There must be support under the arch. While high heels do give an optical illusion of slenderness, you must be sure that the heels do not throw the weight under the toes and so cut circulation. For proper support and a comfortable shoe, stick to the shoes that have a sturdy heel, but heel enough to give support to your ankle.

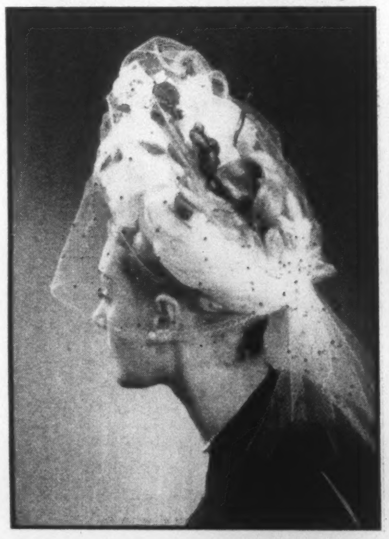
Secondly, don't be a shoe pincher. There is nothing more devastating to an ankle than a shoe that is too small because this creates a tendency toward heavy lower extremities and in particular an edema-like swelling around the ankles after you have been on your feet all day. If you are a sports enthusiast, you will have to choose between your love of sport and your desire for slender ankles, for skiing, skating and bicycling tend to thicken your ankle.

The answer is in the books, according to Ann Delafield, director of the DuBarry Success Course—not by reading them, but by using them for ankle slimming exercises. Now, off with your shoes, and place a book about an inch thick on the floor. Then, standing barefooted with the balls of your feet resting on the book, and your bare heels resting on the floor, ever so slightly raise up with your weight on the balls of your feet. Hold this position while you count five, then ever so slowly lower your heels to the floor. Repeat this exercise ten times.

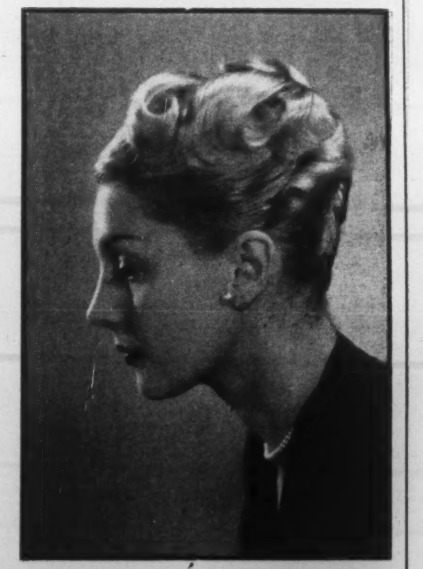
Here's another exercise for strengthening the calf muscles. Using the same book, stand with the right foot firmly planted on the floor and your left foot resting about 12 inches ahead, with the heel on the floor and the ball of the foot on the book. Keeping your feet in this position, and slowly bending your left knee, force whole body weight over your left foot, bending your left knee as far as you possibly can, until you feel a good hard stretch in the back muscle of your left leg. Do this exercise, alternating feet ten times on each side.

And here's one with sofa pillows and a "twisting massage." Lie on your back on the floor with two sofa pillows under your hips and bend your knees to your chest. Encircle your left ankle with both hands. Twist your hands back and forth as hard as you possibly can in a circular movement around your ankle. Continuing this twisting movement, slowly travel up the leg until you've massaged well above the knee. Repeat this twisting massage 5 times on each leg.

So here are some ways and it is up to you to get to work on your ankles for a good start toward an attractive appearance.



White lilacs and pink roses are folded in a haze of chenille-dotted veiling on this halo hat by Walter Florell. Crown is open to reveal . . .



. . . the curls of a sophisticated upsweep created by the American Hair Design Institute. Hair is parted at the side, combed sleekly at temples and swirled into a cluster of soft curls back of the crown. These are "Made For Each Other" fashions.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Alberta Lays Cash on the Line for Distinctive Regional Dish

By JANET MARCH

CANADA is noted for a lot of things—high mountains, blue lakes, pine trees, great rivers and this and that—but internationally she has never been ranked as one of the countries especially renowned for good cookery. If the tourist who comes to see the mountains or the rivers gets extra good meals he is very likely to return the next year with his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, and if he counts them up by dozens, and comes often enough, the profitable tourist trade booms and we get a nice fat back-log of American dollars in our pants pocket.

Alberta has gone to work to achieve this by offering a first prize of $500—and a number of others of lesser value—for a recipe which is to be given a typically Albertan name. As an example of regional foods the director of the tourist department (whose plan this is) cited Yorkshire pudding and Boston baked beans. When the recipes have been judged—already there are 6,000 in—the winning one will be given its Western name, it will be widely publicized and all eating places will be encouraged to place it on their menus carefully made according to directions.

If you get West this summer you may enjoy, say, Swift Current creamed eggs, or Medicine Hat beef *à la mode.* The chances are the recipe will have beef in it for a group of livestock owners have pinned an extra $150 onto the first prize if it has beef in it, so probably a good many cooks are stirring up dishes with beef in them in the hopes of winning a $650 jack pot.

Anything we can do to improve our eating places will certainly help the tourist trade. It would be a fine thing if travellers could say of Canada as they used to be able to say of France—"You can get a good bowl of soup and an omelette anywhere you like to stop." Hot dogs would seem to be the national dish of roadside eating places, and the resulting indigestion is bad for the tourist temper. Soup would not be a hard thing to have on hand, for it can be kept simmering without harming its flavor, and it can be served quickly to the traveller in a hurry to get his daily five hundred miles on his speedometer. Here are a few good soup recipes.

Scotch Broth

½ cup of pearl barley
1½ cupfuls of left-over, cut up lamb
2 quarts of water
1 medium onion chopped
2 carrots diced
½ cup of chopped turnip
3 stalks of celery cut up
2 tablespoons of fat
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
Salt and pepper

Soak the barley overnight in the two quarts of water. Add the meat and a little salt, cook gently for an hour and skim off any fat. Melt the fat and sauté the onion, carrots, turnip, and celery very gently, then add to the meat and barley and simmer gently for two to three hours. Season to taste with salt and pepper and, when the soup has cooked, check again to see if additional salt is needed. Add the chopped parsley just before serving.

Green Pea Soup

5 cups of shelled green peas
2 quarts of water
3 or 4 sprigs of fresh mint
2 stalks of celery
½ head of lettuce shredded
1 large onion or 2 small ones
3 tablespoons of butter or fat
Salt and pepper

Bring the water to the boil and then add the green peas, the mint and the celery and lettuce. Cook till the vegetables are very soft and then rub as much as you possibly can through a sieve. Melt the butter or fat and fry the onion in it and when the onions are tender add the pea purée to the onions. Season with salt and pepper. This soup looks even nicer if twenty minutes before you are going to serve it you add a half cupful of small whole green peas and then let it cook just long enough to have them tender.

Lima Bean Soup

2 medium sized potatoes
2 cups of canned corn (fresh is better if it is the season)
3 onions
4 stalks of celery
1 cup of dried lima beans
6 tablespoons of fat
4 tablespoons of flour
3 quarts of water
Salt and pepper

Soak the beans over night and then cook them in the 3 quarts of water with salt added for about an hour. Melt two tablespoons of the fat and fry the onions sliced and cut in smallish pieces in the fat, till tender. Add the onions to the beans and melt the rest of the fat and stir in the flour. Add two cupfuls of the water in which the beans cooked, stir till the mixture thickens, then put it back on the beans. Add the corn, potatoes cubed, celery stalks cut up, and salt and pepper to taste and leave to simmer for an hour at least, by which time it will be ready to serve. To this recipe you can add any small pieces of left-over meat to make it more nourishing.

The Solid Principles in Bridge

By LOUISE STONE

"IT'S wonderful what incentive and ambition and efficiency can do for you," Ellen told Marion over a cup of tea in Marion's sun-room. "I had never been ambitious to be a successful bridge player until last night at Mrs. Thorpe-Brown's."

"Don't tell me you played bridge with Mrs. Thorpe-Brown!" Marion exclaimed.

"She was stuck for a fourth and Henry was out, so I went over," Ellen explained. "She promised it would be a strictly amateur game."

"Did you explain to her that you never bid?"

"That's what I mean—I did bid!"

"Go ahead, I'm listening," Marion assured her, adjusting a Venetian blind so the sun wouldn't shine in their eyes.

"Well, somebody by the name of Peter dropped in on Mrs. Thorpe-Brown, bringing a friend with him by the name of Eddie. Mrs. Thorpe-Brown had met Peter at a summer resort and had extended a standing invitation to drop in anytime for a game of bridge."

"And Peter took her up on it?"

"Peter's the offhand type. It shows in his bridge. He picks up his cards, glances through them, closes them and slams them on the table with finality, picks them up again when somebody bids, slams them down, and so on. Physically and mentally, Peter's a strong player. He and Mrs. Thorpe-Brown played partners. Mrs. Thorpe-Brown plays entirely with her determination. She's very severe and observes all the rules. And she objects to individuality in others. She showed some resentment at the way I bent the corners of the cards in placing them on the table. However, it was nothing, and she got another deck. But I could tell she didn't like the way the odd card dropped in my lap when I drew another card to play. At times the atmosphere became tense."

"What was your partner like?"

"Eddie is the open type. He holds his cards spread out and everyone can see what he's got excepting his partner. In playing he moves both hands to the centre of the table and manages to flop out a card."

"With that set-up, you were bound to lose," Marion said sympathetically.

"Yes, but listen to what happened. I got a hand with three aces, two kings, two queens and two jacks. Eddie opened with one no-trump. I bid two no-trump."

"You actually bid?"

"It was just to encourage Eddie. Then Eddie bid three no-trump. I bid four, since he'd have to play it. And Eddie bid five diamonds. I was so surprised I dropped three cards in my lap.

"'Are your cards hot?' Mrs. Thorpe-Brown snapped.

"'That's one way of saying it,' I said. 'Seven spades'."

"I think I'm dizzy," Marion mentioned.

"I had a mess of spades," Ellen continued complacently, "including the big ones."

"I am dizzy," Marion decided.

"We made a grand slam and that gave us top score. I told Henry about it this morning.

"'Henry,' I said, 'why did I suddenly get so ambitious?'

"'Incentive,' Henry answered.

"'Incentive?'

"'The desire to dominate.'

"'You mean I wanted to beat somebody?'

"'Yes — Mrs. Thorpe-Brown. To be successful, you have to have a spark of incentive and this has to kindle into ambition. Ambition is the will to achieve. Achievement calls for efficiency. Having established these conditions and qualities, you need just one thing more.'

"'What's that?'

"'All the cards.'"

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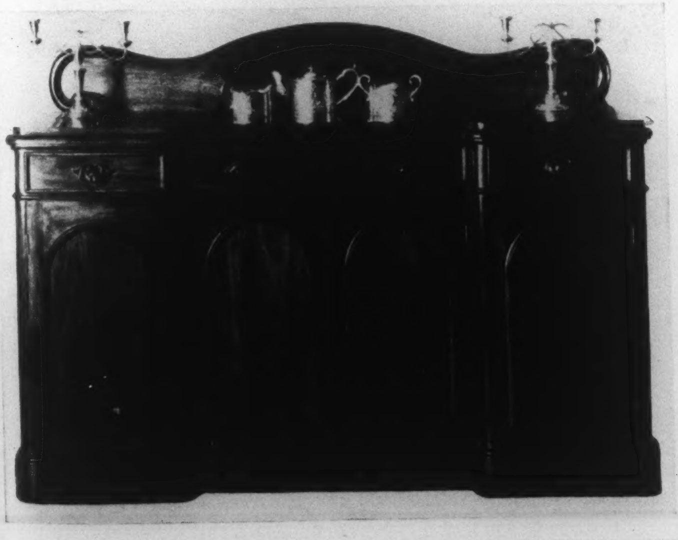

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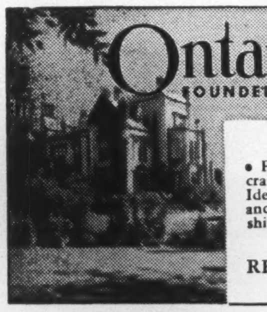

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Wisdom in the Housewifely Arts Vs. the Shrinking Food Dollar

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE cost of feeding a family is made up of money plus time and effort. The proportion of these ingredients may vary. If you have plenty of money it is not necessary to put in so much time and effort. But as the amount of money which is available for food goes down, or as the value of the food dollar dwindles, you need to keep adding more and more time and effort to compensate.

Now most families have more money to spend for food than ever before for the average family income is now higher than at any time in history. But, as every housewife knows so well, the value of the food dollar has been shrinking steadily. Today it takes $1.52 to obtain the same amount of food which $1.00 bought in 1939. If your income is large enough to permit you to spend this extra amount, you will not have to change your menus or your habits. But if you cannot afford to pay out for food more than half as much again as you did in 1939, it is likely that you are hard pressed unless you have learned how to make your money go further. There are a number of ways to stretch food dollars but they all entail the expenditure of time and effort.

One of the best ways to control costs is to plan your spending, to have a food budget which will show the total amount you can afford to pay out and also how this amount can be spent to the best advantage. First, you need to decide how much you should spend for food. No one can tell you just what percentage of your total family income should go for food, for every family's needs and circumstances are different. Size of income is an important factor. The family of four with $10,000 a year may spend only 10 per cent for food. The same size family with an income of $2,500 will likely spend from 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

The number in the family has an important bearing. A family of four with an income of $2,500 will have to spend a much larger percentage for food than the family of two which has the same size of income. The ages of children affect the amount which must be spent, for it costs much more to feed a fifteen-year-old boy than it does a four-year-old. The only way to know that you can afford to spend is to prepare a family budget and to fit in your food bill along with what you must spend for shelter, clothing, household operation, recreation and all other needs of the family.

Let us assume that you find that you can afford to spend $17.00 a week for food. Then the next step is to break down this $17.00 into the amounts which should go for the chief types of foods, for dairy products; meat, fish and eggs; vegetables; fruits; bread and cereals; fats; sugars; and for miscellaneous foods.

Before you can make a proper distribution of your food dollar, you need to find out how you are spending your money now. So reckon the amount you usually spend in a week for each of the above types of food.

Estimate Expenditures

The amount you use and the cost of some of the items do not vary greatly from week to week and therefore they are easy to estimate. Dairy products are an example. You know how much milk you buy in a week and the price. You know the amount of butter you usually use, and the approximate amount of cheese you need. To estimate average expenditures for bread and cereals is also simple. You know the amount of your weekly bread bill and what you spend for cereals. Then figure the approximate weekly cost of items which are not bought regularly. For example, if a 36 cents bag of flour lasts a month, the cost per week is 9 cents.

Estimate how often you buy and what you pay for things such as flour, macaroni, spaghetti, wheat germ, cornstarch, rice, tapioca, biscuits, cake, etc., and then figure the average cost per week. In the same manner find out the average weekly cost of miscellaneous staple groceries, such as tea, coffee and cocoa, vinegar, spices and seasonings, baking powder, baking soda, jelly powders, and so on.

To arrive at an average weekly cost of vegetables and fruits may be more difficult because the kinds which are available and prices of fresh fruits and vegetables vary from week to week. Start with the items which are easy to estimate. You know the number of tins of vegetables and of fruits you use in a week and the price. You know about how many pounds of potatoes you need. You know what you usually spend for citrus fruits or juice and for tomato juice. Then for fresh vegetables and fruits use the amount you spent during the past week, provided it could be considered to be a typical week. In the same way estimate the amount you spend in an average week for meat, fish and eggs; for fats, which include shortening, oils, nuts and peanut butter; and for sugars including honey, marmalade and jam.

Where Money Goes

When all expenditures have been estimated, list the items and total costs. Suppose the total comes to $20. Then you have been spending $3 a-week more than the $17 you decided you could afford for food and you are faced with the problem of paring expenditures.

Before you start to prune food costs, you should understand the basic principles of nutrition and you need to know all about food values. According to experts on nutrition, the daily menu should provide one-half to one pint of milk for each adult and one and one-half to two pints for each child; one egg or, at least, three or four a week; one serving of potatoes plus two servings of other vegetables; one glass of tomato juice or citrus fruit juice; one serving of a whole grain cereal and four to six slices of whole-wheat bread or enriched white flour bread. In addition, during winter months a teaspoonful of cod liver oil or some other source of vitamin D should be taken daily.

When you have included in your daily menu these quantities of the protective foods, you know that your family is getting everything which is needed for maximum health and you can save safely on any other foods. Let us consider some of the chief ways to control costs, to help you to pare and prune cash expenditures to bring them within the amount you can afford to spend.

One of the best ways to control costs is to plan menus for a week in advance. When you have these menus before you, you can prepare a list of the foods which must be bought during the week and you can calculate the approximate cost. Then you will be able to see at a glance whether the total exceeds the amount you have set for food. If it does, with everything before you and with your food budget to guide you, you can see just where costs are too high and you can make the necessary adjustments.

For example, if you know food values you may be able to substitute cheaper foods of the same food value for more expensive ones. If you had planned a special dinner for guests, you can level expenses by having a cheaper meal another day. If for one day you had included more expensive meat or fish in the main course, you can balance costs by changing to a simpler dessert.

Cutting Costs

Important savings also can be made in the buying of food. When money is plentiful, shopping need take little time or effort. You can buy the highest grade of food by telephone and have it delivered to your kitchen. But if cash is a consideration, you can use knowledge of food values and time and effort to cut costs. You will save money if you shop at a chain store, but you have to wait on yourself, carry the goods around the store, stand in line to pay for them and then carry them home. You may save also if you shop around until you find just where each article can be bought at the lowest price.

A store which sells a large variety of goods is likely to charge more for some and less for others than its competitors. One store may offer low prices on vegetables but charge more for other items, or another store may have low prices on certain staple groceries and high on canned goods. You can sometimes cut costs if you watch for bargains or you may make substantial savings if you buy in quantity.

Another way to cut food costs is to be an expert cook. If you know how, you can serve attractive, appetizing meals at low cost. But it takes extra work. While some appear to have a special aptitude for cooking, the average woman becomes a skilful cook through years of study and experience. Then, while cheaper foods may be as nutritious as expensive ones, usually the less you pay the more time and skill is needed to make them into appetizing dishes.

If you take the trouble to avoid all waste you will save money. The woman who puts to good use every bit of food she buys and who sees that food is properly stored and cared for, will have a much lower food bill than the one who throws out scraps, who permits vegetables to become wilted and fruit to become soft, who allows bread or cheese to become mouldy and cake to become dry.

It is true that as the amount of money which is available for food decreases, you need to put in more and more time and effort to compensate. But you are well repaid for whatever extra work you do. First, the more thought and effort you put in, the less cash you have to pay out. This saving is equivalent to earning for the result is the same, you have extra money to spend for other things. Second, when you master your finances you gain peace of mind and a sense of security. Third, you get the thrill of satisfaction which achievement brings. Moreover the more skilful you become the less time and effort any job takes and the more enjoyment you get in doing it. Have you ever heard a woman who has a smoothly running budget grumble about doing work or grudge the time it takes? Did you ever know a good cook who disliked to cook?

● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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MADE IN CANADA

She Married a Canadian, Poor Girl! and They Are All Alike

By MONA BARRY

WHEN I announced in the Village that my daughter was to marry a Canadian my friends were kind but gloomy, and the shops were openly dubious. "She's very young," said the Stationer tensely. "There was a girl down our way," said Mrs. Boakes, willingly interrupting her work on my kitchen floor for a good chat, "and she married a Canadian—ever such a nice man he was—and when she got out there his mother and father was a lot of black gypsies—lived in a tent they did."

I said this was a different kind of Canadian.

"Ah, they're all the same out there," said Mrs. Boakes, sloshing the water round my feet in triumph.

My neighbor, Mrs. Pinchard, was also most discouraging. She has three daughters who have not married Canadians—or anyone else. "It's a long way to go," she pronounced with finality, "and she's very young." I told her we were all used to travelling. "And then you don't know what she's going to—it's a rough life," she continued. "Perhaps they won't be kind to her . . . poor girl." I explained that we had been corresponding with her new relations for two years, that our friends had been to see them and returned in an aura of mutual respect and admiration, and that my new son-in-law was a University Graduate and not a Red Indian. "Still, it's not England, is it?" said Mrs. Pinchard.

Well-Wishers

In the days before my daughter's departure I was assailed by well-wishers every time I set foot outside the door. "So she's really going?" said the Fishmonger. "You'll miss her." "Next week is it? She's very young," said the Stationer gloomily. The Wool Shop made the entirely original observation that she would miss me. "Two more back from down our way," said Mrs. Boakes, shaking a mop over her garden gate as I staggered by with a loaded shopping basket. "You know that woman that works for the Vicarage?" she called out. "You know—the one with the son that's a bit wanting? Well, he's not what you'd call bad, they don't shut him up, but the Policeman's always bringing him home from telephone boxes. The Policeman's his Uncle on his Mother's side . . . you see . . . well, her daughter—she's back." I expressed regret.

"Ever such a nice young man he was, too," went on Mrs. Boakes with relish "but when she got out there they found he 'adn't got his divorce after all, so she 'ad to come back. And the other one is that girl from the Fish Shop. As soon as she got out there they 'ad a letter from her. 'Send me the money, Dad,' she said, 'I'm coming 'ome.' And there she is."

I said I was sorry for the husbands. "Ah well, you see what it is, they're not English," said Mrs. Boakes firmly. I gave it up.

Poor Little Thing

When my daughter arrived in Canada the chorus started again. "Have you heard from her?" said the Greengrocer, surprised. "I hear three times a week," I said, exchanging my cauliflower for one with a firm middle, to his undisguised annoyance. "She's arrived then, poor little thing—" said the Shoe Shop. I said that she was very happy and everyone was most kind. "But I know she misses you," replied the Shop, unconvinced.

The butcher wanted to know if I ever heard from her. With a dangerous glint in my eye I said that she and her husband had just bought a house. The butcher handsomely admitted that this was an unheard of piece of good fortune, if correct, but added that he was sure I missed her.

The Sweet Shop asked if she liked Canada, and I said that she had made some new friends already, and had been to Montreal, and also to Niagara Falls. I nearly added that she had been over the Falls in a barrel to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, but feared to be taken literally. The Sweet Shop said well, everyone was alike out there, and took the top sweet back off the scales with a defiant gesture.

The Stationer asked if I was going to send her *Punch*, and I said her relations took it already. "Do they read that out there?" he asked disbelievingly. I said my daughter got all the English papers and he said that was good, but she was very young.

Saturday morning in the Village is recognized as a social occasion for shoppers, and last Saturday I had been stopped eight times by eleven o'clock. It was then that I spied Mrs. Pinchard coming towards me out of the Chemist's, with four pounds of moth balls. "Do tell me—" she began, "have you heard from your daughter? Poor—"

"Wait a minute," I interrupted, as all the emotions of the past few weeks rose to the surface and boiled over in a torrent of eloquence. I pinned her up against a window full of Influenza Cures and let fly. "I had a letter yesterday," I said, waving it in her face. "She's having a much better time than I am. She has a lovely house of her own, and an all-electric kitchen. They have wonderful food, and all the pretty house things we can't buy. She has twelve pairs of nylons. They have a car. She goes to lectures at the university, and dances. The shops are wonderful. She adores her husband." I paused for breath. "We have no fires and no hot water," I finished triumphantly, "but she has central heating, and a Washing Machine!"

Mrs. Pinchard staggered. The set smile faded from her face, her mouth opened and shut; then she rallied, and with a determined effort resumed her usual expression of commiseration.

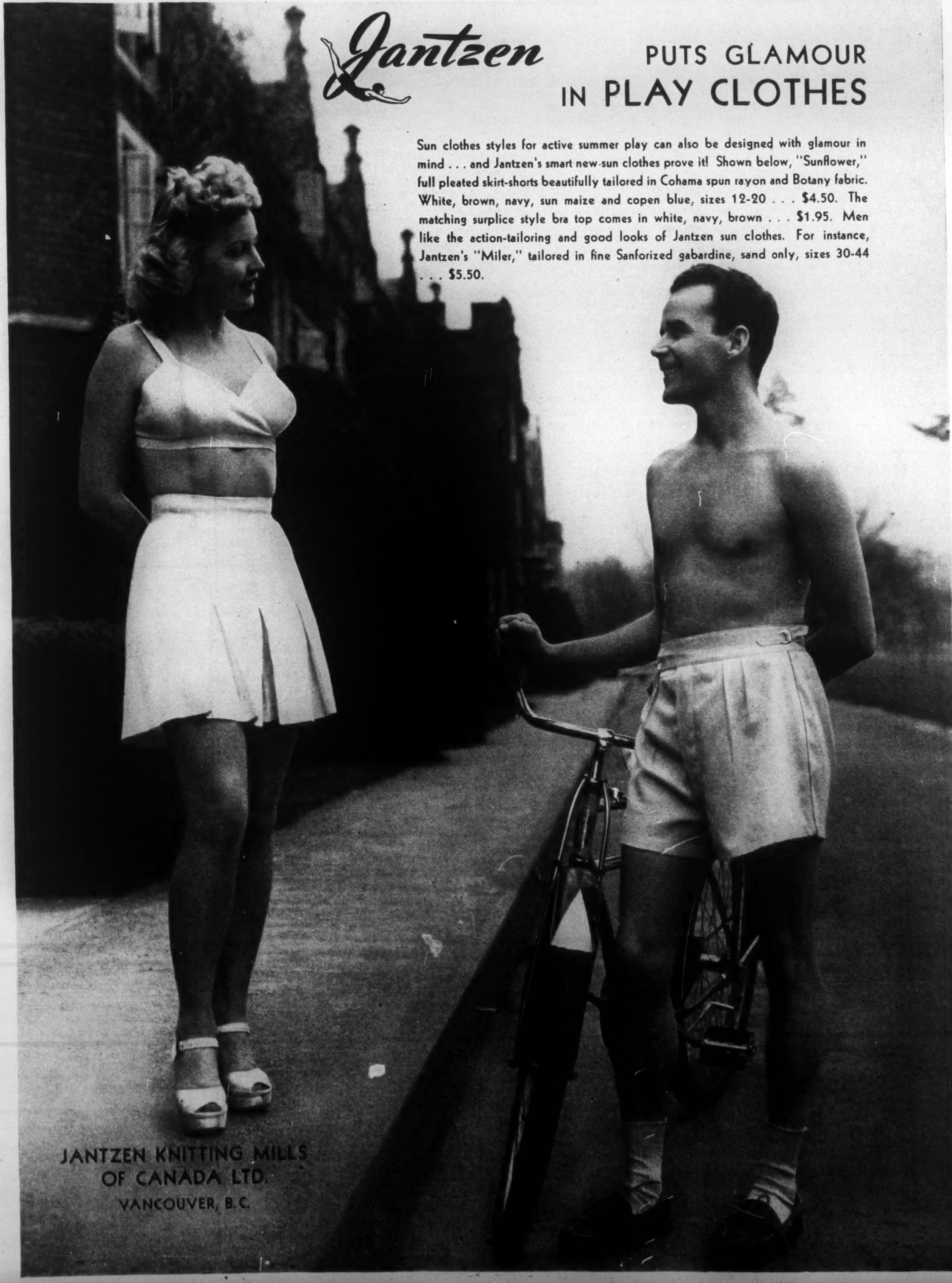
"Poor you," she said fervently.

• •

THE GRECIAN FOOT

IN OUR culture the foot is still considered an inferior member of the body. On the other hand, the Greeks considered feet nobler than hands for the simple reason that hands were associated with manual labor, relegated to slaves, while feet were associated with the promenading and pacing which accompanied the philosophic thought and discussion of the citizens.

The foot was considered the most irresistible feature of a woman—much as the leg is considered on this continent today.



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THE OTHER PAGE

On Human Worthlessness

By A. M. MOWAT

Being a further item in the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to His Son in America.

MY DEAR Boy: Yesterday I had the pleasure of entertaining at dinner my old friends Lord Vulture and Viscount Buzzard. As you know, they have a tendency to become somnolent after their third glass of port, and in the hope of curing this I read them your last letters from Washington and Ottawa. The effect was electric. Seldom have I seen them more provoked. Vulture indeed was definitely upset. "Chesterfield," he growled, "I hate to say it but your boy's mind has gone hopelessly liberal and democratic. Judging from these letters he no longer feels repugnance for legislative measures which attempt to benefit the many at the expense of the few. He does not even hesitate to express approval for men like Mackenzie King and Henry Wallace."

When I murmured something about boys being boys and that after all, King was only a middle-of-the-road man, he grew highly indignant.

"Don't be a fool, Chesterfield, it is quite obvious that the young fellow is now thinking along altruistic lines. Indeed I fear his mental condition may be more seriously impaired, for though he does not yet approve openly of the socialistic indecencies of this Coldwell of Canada, he does confess to a sneaking admiration for what he terms 'benevolent motives which actuate him and his party'. You should act at once."

I asked him if he had anything to suggest.

"Your duty is plain," he answered. "Cut off his allowance and order him back home. Though God knows," he added bitterly, "England is no longer a country fit for gentlemen to live in."

Buzzard, while equally distressed, thought your mental ill-health was due solely to ignorance of the facts of life. "I have seen similar sad cases," said he, "and nine times out of ten the whole trouble arises from the fact that the patient's philosophy is based on the atrocious fallacy inherent in what I may call the humanitarian, democratic and Christian viewpoint, a viewpoint, of course, which has no validity, unless one is prepared to believe in the worthwhileness of human nature and its capacity for self-improvement. A belief which my own experience and that of all right-thinking men shows not merely to be false but highly dangerous to the preservation of vested interests."

I could not resist interjecting that Socrates, Christ and Lincoln might not have agreed with him.

"Your choice of names," he replied grimly, "is somewhat unfortunate. If I recall my history correctly, Society, in order to protect itself, had to liquidate all three. And rightly so, because it is an historical fact, which cannot be denied, that persons who act on such fallacious beliefs invariably become social reformers, demagogues, stirrers up of strife and downright pests, who are not ashamed to put human above property values and speaking generally hold the acquisitive faculties and occupations in contempt. It is I think a sinister and significant fact that the majority of such persons are always to be found in the less honorable callings such as teachers, poets, writers, scholars, playwrights, and above all and in our time professors. However, I am happy to say that those who have successfully followed the purely acquisitive vocations still believe whole-heartedly, not only in the worthlessness of their fellows, but in the unchangeability of their natures.

"And let me tell you, Chesty, that Vulture and I have often thanked God that such is the case and that among such persons the stupid and dangerous doctrine of man's perfectibility has made small headway. But if ever the time comes when losing their faith in human vileness and incorrigibility, they begin to practice the doctrines inherent in Democracy and Christianity, I will despair of the security of my property and the welfare of Society."

I remarked that I didn't see why faith in the worthlessness of humanity was so necessary for the security of property and the salvation of Society.

BUZZARD groaned. "You don't realize that in order to preserve what I like to call 'the American way of life' one thing is essential—that those who are in positions of affluence and leadership should have an unshaken confidence in the righteousness of their own behavior.

"For it is one of the strangest qualities of human beings, Chesty, that they cannot act over any long period, knowingly, against their own moral philosophy—without disastrous results. My old and extremely successful friend, Lord Hawk, boasts indeed that he is an exception and that throughout a long life he has acted as he damned well pleased. But such an exception is more apparent than real, for to those who have had the good fortune to know him intimately it is clear that he never had a moral philosophy to act against.

"Be that as it may, you can take it from me, and any competent psychiatrist will tell you the same, that if a man or a group continues to act in a manner which his or their own moral philosophy condemns, grave schizophrenic symptoms will appear, and unless the victim can bring his philosophy into accord with his behavior the end is paralysis, lunacy or death.

"As I have said, this applies not only to individuals but to groups. As is well known, political leaders and political parties are particularly prone to the disease. An extremely sad case was that of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada during the great Depression. Suddenly, and without warning, he made a series of radical radio addresses which showed only too tragically that he had permitted himself to acquire a moral philosophy which was at hopeless odds with his normal economic and political behavior. Living in the political environment he did, it is hard to understand how he became infected. But I lean to the view that the emotional instability of his temperament made it impossible for him to bear with conservative fortitude the salutary hardships of the Canadian unemployed.

"Strange to say, his own party is now beginning to show the first faint symptoms of this terrible malady. I hasten to add that the backbone of the party is still quite unaffected, but I notice with alarm that among the younger elements definitely humanitarian tendencies are creeping in. Tendencies which unless eradicated will eventually lead to paralysis, lunacy or death."

"That is all very well, Buzzard," said I, "but you must admit that it is often difficult to discover a moral philosophy which invariably approves one's own behavior."

"Still," replied Buzzard, "it can be done. The monarchies of Europe, in the face of unheard of difficulties, worked out the moral philosophy of the Divine Right of Kings and thereby saved their thrones and their reason for several centuries. While our own great-grandfathers, when faced with the difficulty of finding a philosophy which would approve the employment of children and women for sixteen hours a day, adopted the moral code of laissez-faire and the iron law of wages and so were enabled to live full and happy lives clad in the Victorian panoply of wealth and righteousness.

"However, I am the first to admit that those brave days are gone forever. No one, alas, now believes in laissez-faire, and only Mr. Churchill in the Divine Right of Kings. In my opinion, nothing except a childlike faith in the doctrine of man's worthlessness can save our property and our reason.

"As a humble and sincere follower of this philosophy I have felt strongly that it was my first duty to oppose all attempts to raise the living standards of the people. For worthless and incorrigible as they are, any addition to the luxury and idleness in which they now live can only result in their rapid descent into even deeper pits of profligacy and debauchery. For that reason, Chesty, I was peculiarly pained to note that your son wrote in such glowing terms of the manner in which that iniquitous Liberal measure, the Baby Bonus Act of Canada, is working out. Frankly, I refuse to believe a word he writes. Like all true conservatives I wait with quiet hope and confidence for the day when it will be demonstrated that the vast sums voted to support the children have been squandered on beer and gin by the drink-sodden parents of the great Dominion."

As he fell silent, I was embarrassed to note that Lord Vulture was asleep and snoring quietly. Fearing that Buzzard might be incensed at this discourtesy, I said hurriedly that I was greatly impressed by the force and cogency of his argument. "I have only one question to ask," I continued. "If wealth has such deleterious effects, surely it must be as bad for you and Vulture as it is for the rest of humanity. Are you prepared to admit that?"

"Of course I am," he replied. "We are all miserable sinners and there is no health in us. Don't think for a

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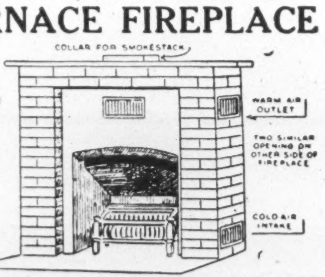

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moment, my dear fellow, that I am in any way class conscious about this matter. Knowing what I do about that old Vulture snoring across the table, it would be strange if I thought otherwise.

"Indeed so convinced am I of the worthlessness of his nature that if tomorrow, I saw an opportunity, on the market, to remove his fortune into, shall we say stronger hands, my moral philosophy would view such an action with whole-hearted approval.

"Unfortunately, while that is not possible at the moment, I can say in confidence that when the plans, which he and I and certain other eminent cartelists are now working on, come to maturity, the great majority of mankind will be freed once and for all from this great root of evil.

"The end crowns the work. In the meantime, our task is to spread over the whole world the great Buzzard Philosophy of Human Worthlessness."

At this point, Lord Buzzard also fell asleep, so I will now close. In spite of Vulture's advice I enclose your April allowance. Au revoir, my dear boy, from Your worthless but affectionate father, Chesterfield.

The Renegade Tourist

By STEPHEN LEACOCK JR.

THE man from St. Louis regarded me with a jaundiced and meditative eye. We were sitting in the bar of the Ritz Hotel.

Outside, in the rotunda, was a scene of typical Mexican life; so gay in color and bustling in activity as to be almost too much for the senses to follow, for the Ritz is the second largest and the second finest of all the hotels in Mexico's capitol and metropolis. Cameras, bald heads, serapes, sombreros, chihuahuas, heavy luggage and light ladies in profusion vied for the attentions of the eye and the ear. Very cosmopolitan it was too, that lobby — at least forty-four of the forty-eight states must have had their representatives in it, and one also caught, here and there, the odd glimpse of Mexicans, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Canadians and other foreigners.

I had just offered the man from St. Louis another drink.

"No thanks," he said pulling out his watch and consulting it, "I'm afraid I can't have another one now. I've got to get to bed. You see, my wife and I leave the hotel at 5.15 in the morning on that trip to the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. By the way are you coming?"

"No", I said.

For a moment I thought I saw the beginnings of tears in his eyes but he restrained himself.

"You come from Canada, don't you?" he asked.

"I do," I replied.

"Hum," he said slowly, as he commenced a rather lugubrious stroking of his tired face "and in Canada have they ever heard of the Floating Gardens — the beautiful Floating Gardens of Xochimilco?"

"Never," I said.

"Or," he continued wistfully, "of Chapultepec, the National Palace, the Shrine of Guadaloupe, Taxco, San Luis Potosi, etc., etc., — all definite musts on the tourist's list?"

"They haven't heard of any of them," I answered.

He ground his teeth.

"God!" he breathed, "what a position that puts you in! I wonder if you realize the full extent of it? You don't have to talk about those places; you don't even have to see them if you don't want to. Whew! You can sit right here in the Ritz, go out when you feel like it and come back when you're darn good and ready.—I suppose you'll get up at about ten tomorrow morning?"

"At about eleven," I replied.

The man from St. Louis mopped his brow.

"I should have gone to Chile," he sighed. "As a matter of fact we very nearly did but we gave in and came here. Chile would have been far enough away. But Mexico! — it's too damn close to where I live. All our friends in St. Louis know the places that you've got to see down here. And when I say 'got to,' I mean just that! If you don't see them all, every blasted one of them, you're sunk socially for the next fifty years, you're a barbarian! It's the new culture."

I knew what he meant. The day before I had wandered, during some leisure moments, into the Emperor Maximilian's palace at Chapultepec and heard the Mexican guides pumping information at machine-gun rate into the eager ears and eager notebooks of American tourists. . . . . I had wandered out again. After all, Maximilians's affairs were no concern of mine.

"Yes," went on my friend from Missouri, "it's the new culture, all right. You take fellows like that miserable bore Sholtz I've been teamed with on all our conducted tours so far. Now Sholtz has manufactured dog-harnesses all his life in Cincinnati and never given a thought to anything except business and food for thirty years. But now he gets down here and becomes a walking encyclopedia on Mexicana! It's amazing. And his wife is worse. She can give you the dimensions of every large hacienda in the country, name every bit of native produce sold in the street markets, write out a list of the early Spanish governors' wives, and tell you that the battle of Cinquo de Mayo was fought on the fifth of May, 1863—if it was.

"You see, it developed into a contest," he continued. "You've got to see more, do more, learn more, take more pictures and talk louder about it all than anyone else. You're on the go from five in the morning until midnight, being pushed around by the tourist company and shouted at by guides. Shrines, Night-Clubs, Palaces, Art Galleries, Local Color—Bah! Why can't people stay at home?"

"But they seem to like it," I protested.

"They seem to and they think they do," my morose companion answered, "but of course they don't really. It's just that, being Americans, they never had a chance to find out what they do and don't like. Now you take the part of Ohio where Sholtz came from. It's far more picturesque and just as historic as anything down here and he doesn't have to get up at dawn to see it either. And yet he makes this trip with the rest of the American Conquistadores and thinks he's having a hell of a time!"

He mopped his brow again and got wearily to his feet.

"Sometimes I wonder," he said, looking over his shoulder at me as he walked away—and I thought I noticed a peculiar other-world light in his eye, "if the whole thing is worth it. I can't take much more of the Sholtzes."

But he had to—or at least a little more of them. For at the same moment as he crossed the lobby on his way to the elevator, the swing doors at the hotel entrance started revolving furiously and a man and woman hurried in, bringing with them as they did so a section of the music-laden night air of Francisco Madero street. They made straight for the still unsuspecting figure at the lift. The man was short, round, ruddy, bald, cheerful of eye and about fifty; the woman taller, rounder, not bald, and less cheerful. She was talking:

"Mr. Sholtz and I," I could hear her say reproachfully, "looked all over for you at the Sans Souci tonight. Now we really didn't think you'd miss *that!*—so much local color and everything! And a couple of Mexican movie stars were there as well. We bought them both drinks. And they had such beautiful continental manners, didn't they, Emil?—so awfully polite! And just look at this swell autographed snap of the orchestra leader we got!"

The picture, of course, I could not see but the face of the man from St. Louis as he gazed at it I shall never forget. It was a thing from which all human hope has fled, and resembled less a face than a sepulchral effigy. . . .

I shivered as I added some more lemon juice to my glass of Tequila. The affair was assuming a macabre aspect which I did not relish.

And then the elevator came down and the three of them got into it, the lady's loud and authoritative tones reaching me as the doors closed. "Now don't forget," she was saying, "that you're to join me and Mr. Sholtz real *bright* and *early* for that trip to Xochimilco, real *bright* and *early,* now!"

But he didn't join them. And the Sholtzes and Xochimilco saw him never more, for he embarked instead, somewhere in the small hours of the morning, upon an entirely different tour—a much, much, much longer one, and one concerning which we mortals know, in truth, very little, either about the guides, the cost, the scenery or the history.

One thing I do know, however, is that he won't be coming back.

It was while I was having breakfast the next morning that one of the waiters told me about it.

"Jumped out of a window, Manuel!" I exclaimed. "Is that so! And what time was that at?"

"At exactly 5.14, Senor," the man replied deferentially. "Just as the bus for Xochimilco was driving up. As a matter of fact he nearly hit it."

"Well, well!" I said, and then as an afterthought: "Tell me, Manuel, what are the Floating Gardens really like?"

"I don't know, Senor," the waiter answered, "I've never seen them."

Another afterthought struck me. "And tell me, Pedro," I asked—momentarily forgetting the man's name —"do many of the touristas—jump?"

He looked at me. "Not nearly enough, Senor," he murmured, "not nearly enough." And turned away to help someone to enchaladas.

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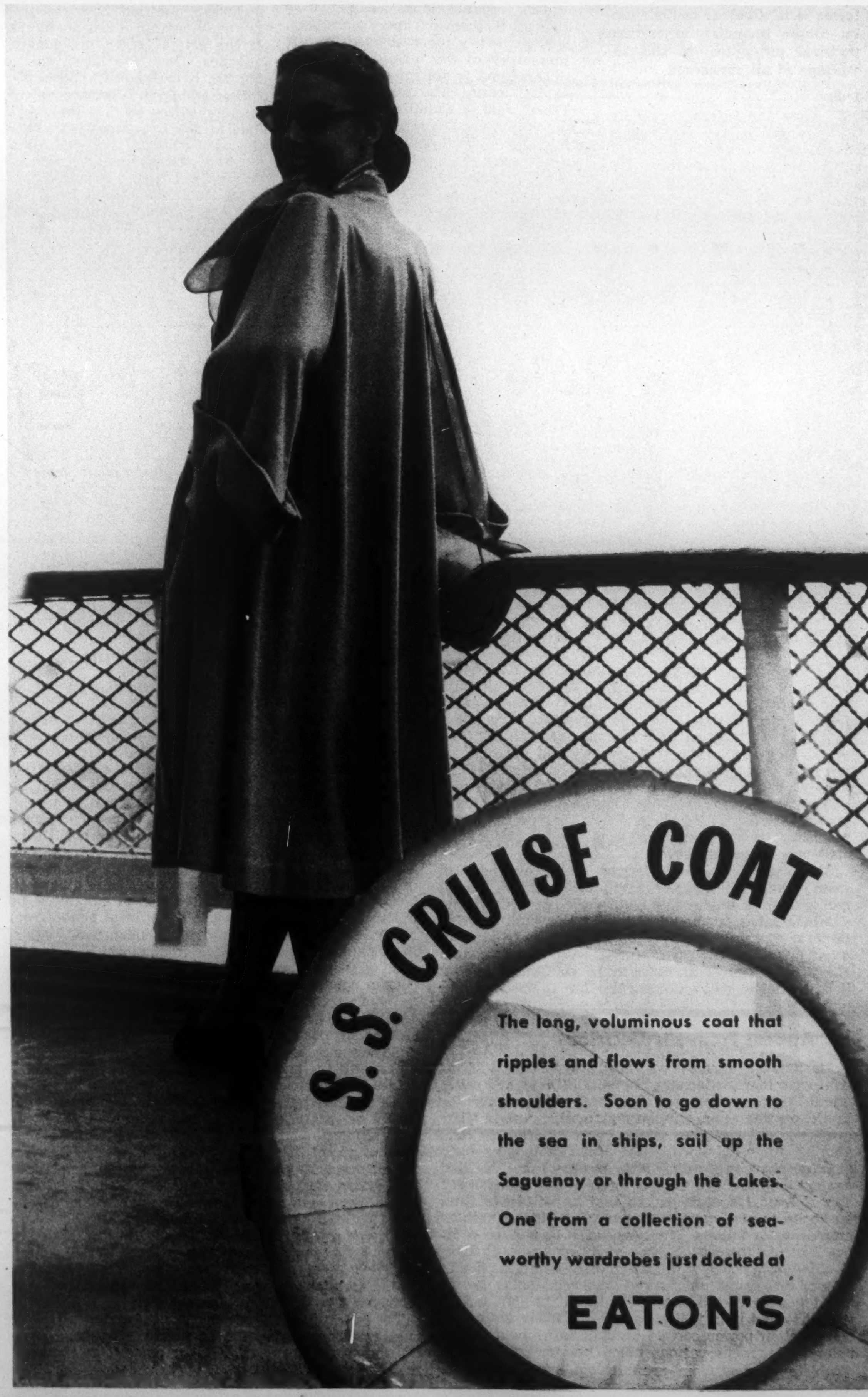

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 14, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Bretton Woods' Scope Should Be Expanded

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The Bretton Woods Agreement, which seemed so ambitious three years ago, now appears quite inadequate. The fine division of its functions—so that a country may apply for assistance for reconstruction and development, but not to cover current deficits—seriously limits its scope.

While the charitable element in Lend-Lease could not be extended to postwar financing, it should nevertheless be possible, says Mr. Marston, to make greater funds available through the World Bank and Fund, with fewer restrictions as to their use, on simple financial rather than political principles, to the advantage of all concerned.

London.

JUST when the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has begun its long-term lending and the International Monetary Fund has begun to make short-term advances these two organs of Bretton Woods are being criticized as inadequate.

After about two years of a condition more or less resembling peace it is, indeed, fully time that the great schemes for postwar recovery, of industry nationally and of trade internationally, should begin to function.

But it is not on account of slow progress that the Bank and the Fund are being criticized here. Nor is it because operations have started on a somewhat modest scale: the $250 millions Bank loan made after a long delay to France was only half of that country's application, and the $25 millions grant from the Fund is small beside France's immediate dollar problem. The fear is that the whole conception of the Bretton Woods organizations, ambitious though it seemed three years ago, was in reality too restricted for the immensity of the task.

The Fund is not intended to make capital loans. "The resources of the Fund", said M. Camille Gutt, its managing director, recently, "can be used by a member only in a limited amount for the purpose of helping to meet a temporary disequilibrium in its balance of payments on current accounts." It would sell foreign currency, he added, only where there was a good prospect that the member would be able to repay within a reasonable time.

For instance, France's $25 millions was granted because of a prospective expenditure of $90 millions this year on grain imports which would not have been needed but for the abnormal winter. The resources of the Bank, on the other hand, cannot be used—theoretically, at least—for current deficits. That institution was intended for what its name implies, reconstruction and development. There is no element of relief in its principles.

This divorce of functions, however sound on paper, is a serious problem for borrowers. How can the first (a typical) borrower, France, distinguish between the need for capital equipment and the need to keep her industries supplied and her people fed?

If she acknowledges that the immediate tasks are the more pressing and appeals for a big advance from the Fund, she will be met with the awkward question how she intends to repay "within a reasonable time". If she gets a larger, and long-term, advance, from the Bank, she must not use it to finance imports of materials and food. Re-equipment of export industries so that they shall be able to pay for normal imports, and the need to pay for such imports pending capital development, are two sides of the same problem.

The fact that the United States, her national income almost doubled in the war while other countries

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Rules for U.S. Labor

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH the recent rash of new strike threats in Canada, involving the meat packing, electrical, rubber and smelting industries, Canadian management and labor—not to mention the innocent consumer of their products—have reason to be profoundly interested in the U.S. labor legislation finally agreed upon by both houses of Congress, which at this writing is before President Truman for his approval or veto. Incidentally, the veto, if exercised, will be overridden if all senators who voted for labor-law changes stand by their votes. The Act, if it seems to stand up in practice, is certain to influence the pattern of labor legislation in Canada.

In the form in which it went to the President, the legislation was a good deal milder than the measure adopted by the House of Representatives, which would have debarred labor from industry-wide bargaining. Nevertheless, the final bill was still tough. The *United States News* says that, if it becomes law, it will force the labor unions to mend their ways and give the U.S. a radically changed set of labor rules. Employers will gain rights which they have not enjoyed for twelve years. Included is the right to sue unions for losses resulting from violation of contracts, jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.

The National Labor Relations Board, expanded in membership, will be given new judicial powers to control actions of unions and employers, but will lose its administrative functions. The N.L.R.B. will have a General Counsel who will be the key labor-enforcement officer of the government, with broad powers. His appointment will have to be confirmed by the Senate and he will enforce rules for unions and employers alike.

No Appeal From His Decisions

The General Counsel will head the Board's staff of trial examiners, attorneys, regional officers and other administrative employees. His staff will prepare for Board consideration complaints charging unfair labor practices and petitions asking representation as bargaining units. He will have final authority over whether charges of unfair labor practices shall be filed against employers or unions. There is no provision for appeal from his decisions, so that he will have final authority to stop action on complaints filed by either employers or unions. The new N.L.R.B. will be composed of five instead of three members and will function only as a court, with its authority limited to deciding for or against unions and employers being prosecuted by the General Counsel. In the past, the N.L.R.B. itself has had both judicial and prosecuting duties.

Injunction power can be brought into play against unions to prevent various union practices. This is a complete change from present legal restrictions. A jurisdictional strike, for example, will result in quick court action. When a union demands that an employer sign a contract after N.L.R.B. has ordered him to negotiate with another union, the employer may file a complaint with a regional office of N.L.R.B. Regional officials, without formal hearings, then can obtain a temporary restraining order in federal court preventing or stopping a strike that may have been called to enforce the union's demand. The court order will remain in effect until N.L.R.B. decides the case, whose decision, in turn, can be enforced through court action.

"Featherbedding", Picketing Banned

Secondary boycotts also may be stopped or prevented by temporary restraining order. Thus, an employer may get N.L.R.B. protection against a union threat to cut off shipments of supplies unless he stops handling products which have been blacklisted by the union. And "featherbedding" rules of unions can be set aside through court action, as the bill now stands. It will be a violation of law for a union to try to compel an employer to pay its members for services not performed.

Mass picketing, too, is prohibited by the bill. Under its provisions, a union cannot block the entrances to a plant to prevent workers from entering. Other types of coercion in trying to force workers into a union can be restrained by the Board. Coercion of employers by unions in some cases can also bring legal action from N.L.R.B. The Board may prevent a union from requiring a firm to bargain through an employer association. And employers may be enjoined by N.L.R.B. under certain conditions. The new bill empowers the Board to obtain restraining orders against employers for unfair labor practices before final Board decision, if an emergency exists.

Strikes may not be called in wage or contract disputes until the end of a 60-day period of negotiations. A premature strike of this type can be enjoined by N.L.R.B. In major disputes which imperil the national health or safety, such as a coal strike, N.L.R.B. will hold an election to determine whether the employees wish to accept the company's offer.

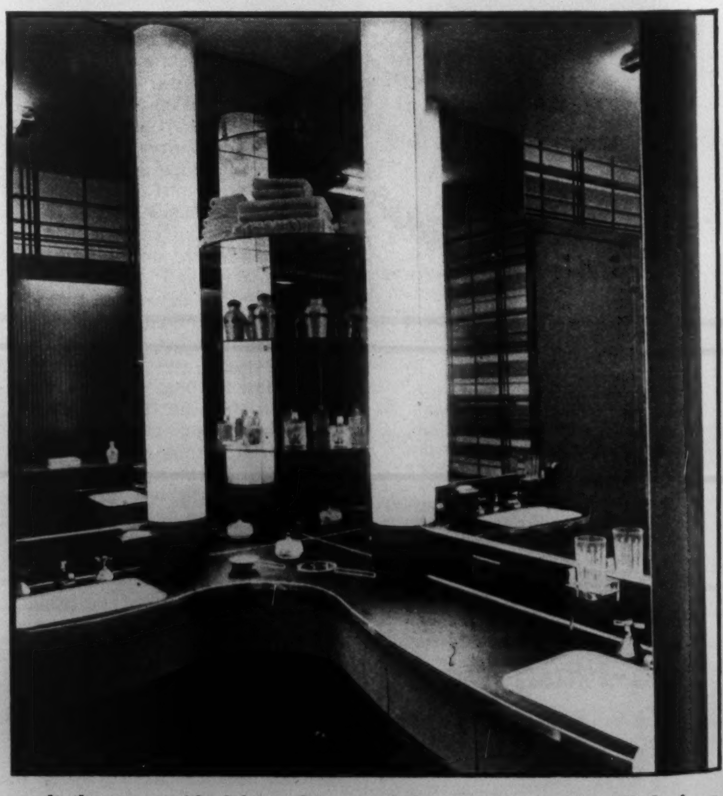
Union security provisions of contracts will be policed. The Board will see that employers do not grant a closed shop, requiring that only union members be hired. And it will enforce limitations on the union shop; before a union shop can be granted, a majority of employees must approve it in a N.L.R.B. poll. Union officials must sign affidavits that they are not members of the Communist Party. Financial reports must be distributed by unions to each member.

The test, of course, will be how these radically new rules work out in practice. To survive, they must be in the long-term interests of labor as well as management.

New Lighting Will Revolutionize Interior Decoration Schemes

Latest designs in lighting on display in New York call for hidden sources from which light flows into room with a diffused glow; shadowless, penetrating corners, light comes from mirrors, valances, even floor. "Black" lighting permits part of room to be darkened for viewing television, while rest is light enough for bridge. In dark area, black light units under shelves, tables, chairs, enable anyone entering room to see to walk. Carpet in above picture is made with fluorescent dyestuffs which give . . .

. . . off a green glow when subjected to black lamps' ultra-violet light. In the study pictured next, general illumination comes from edge-lighted Plexiglass mural which has instant-starting lamps recessed in the wall. Down light in ceiling is used for close work. Columns of light in this . . .



. . . bathroom are ideal for make-up and shaving, eliminating all shadows; twin washbasins are useful for a large family with only one bathroom.

(Continued from Page 50)

were debilitated, is the main provider of funds at present, either for long-term or for short-term use has to be faced at the outset. The U.S. Treasury was, of course, within its rights in insisting that the element of charity which characterized Lease-Lend and U.N.R.R.A. should be eliminated from the postwar financial plans as quickly as possible. However, the Bretton Woods scheme was sponsored primarily by the United States, and only the wholehearted co-operation of that country can make the scheme work effectively.

No Discrimination

There was essentially no discrimination in the Bretton Woods set-up, and it was essentially multilateral in character. If the political factor is allowed to intrude into American lending policy, and credits are granted bilaterally between the U.S. and various favored countries, the Bretton Woods idea will be sidestepped altogether.

The U.S. Government appears to recognize already that the Greek-Turkish pattern of lending is unsuited to the needs of the postwar world and has in mind the extension of relief to many countries, but the bilateral character of recent negotiations or hints of impending negotiations seems to be strictly preserved. Grants of Treasury funds are all very well if there is no other method of distributing surplus dollars from the United States to the world at large, but the immense program which the U.S. Treasury envisages for the next few years does not receive the full approval of the American public, or of its representatives in Congress.

A growing opposition is reported from the United States to the policy of pushing out dollars to this, that and the other approved country, for not even an elementary knowledge of economics is needed to appreciate that the standard of living of the American people, called upon to export huge quantities and to import comparatively little, must be seriously affected by such a policy before long.

Sums provided through the Fund, on the other hand, and by way of Bank loans placed on the new capital market, have much more the appearance of normal commercial transactions, however long-term and comprehensive. If funds were made available in much greater quantities through these organizations, with less restriction as to their use, and on simple financial rather than political principles, the process of evening-out supply of and demand for dollars might be effected to the advantage of both creditor and debtor.

It should certainly not be impossible to expand the scope and relax the operation of the Bretton Woods organizations by mutual agreement.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Renabie Mines, Missanabie Area, Second Postwar Gold Producer

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S second new postwar gold producer, Renabie Mines, in the Missanabie area of Ontario, is scheduled to commence milling operations this week. The distinction of being the first new producer since the war, goes to Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, in Quebec, which poured its first gold brick last week. A start was made in January, 1946, by Renabie Mines—subsidiary of Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake producer—upon the construction of the mining plant, mill of 300 tons per day capacity and related buildings, with the hope that construction might have been completed and the mill in operation by the end of the year, but owing to shortage of labor, delay in delivery of materials and transportation conditions, it proved to be impossible to attain the objective. A large portion of the plant, such as the crushers, have been designed to handle 600 tons a day, and the increase to that figure could be made for an estimated expenditure of $50,000. The hoist is capable of 1,000 tons a day.

•

Renabie Mines pioneered, and is the first producer in the Missanabie area, located about 225 miles north and west of Sudbury. The original surface showings were opened up by Macassa and a considerable tonnage of ore has been developed. A shaft was sunk in 1941 and two levels developed, but the property was closed down during the war years. Underground work on the 135 and 250-foot levels resulted in an estimate of approximately 315,000 tons of ore averaging over $10 per ton. Ore was cut in three drill holes at a vertical depth of 500 feet. The estimated ore position is very conservative, according to R. A. Bryce, president. Although still too early to say, he thinks the "A" zone, not previously included will provide at least 40-50,000 tons of ore and that the "C" zone will show a substantial improvement. No new development has been done since the property was reopened, but a new production shaft was sunk with levels established at 125, 250 and 375 feet and the old workings have been connected with the new shaft.

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A busy season is expected in the Missanabie area this summer where numerous groups of claims have been staked in the vicinity of Renabie. Macassa Mines has substantial interests in the district beside Renabie, and is associated with Bralorne and Mining Corporation in exploring the Braminco Mines property. Braminco adjoins the southeast corner of Renabie and in that corner of the property an oreshoot has been indicated for a length of 235 feet averaging $7.07 uncut and $5.96 cut over a width of 36 feet. Gold values in excess of $10 were obtained in numerous other places on the property and 16 diamond drill holes show the oreshoot indicated on surface to continue to 150 feet. Macassa, Mining Corporation and Bralorne have also formed Baltic Mines on the 29 claims adjoining south of Braminco. Apart from these interests Macassa has five other groups in the favorable area and these will be prospected this summer.

A geophysical survey has been completed at Dulama Gold Mines, adjoining north of Braminco and east of Renabie, and a diamond drilling campaign was recently started. Camex Prospecting Trust, holding 10 groups, has formed Camex Mines to take over the syndicate's properties and energetic exploration is planned. Camabie Mines, adjoining on the north of Renabie, proposes a geophysical survey to be followed by diamond drilling.

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Coniaurum Mines reports that operations during 1946 were handicapped by shortage of labor and difficulty in obtaining some essential underground equipment, but the finding of new ore during the year kept pace

(Continued on Page 55)

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BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER
CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 75

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1947 payable by cheque dated July 15th 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 30th, 1947. Such cheques will be mailed on July 15th, 1947, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary
Vancouver, B.C.
June 6th, 1947.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

"Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1947, payable July 19th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable July 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record June 13th, 1947:

On the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 series—35 cents a share;

Or alternately $1.75 a share on the Preference Shares $100 par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man.,
May 31st, 1947.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

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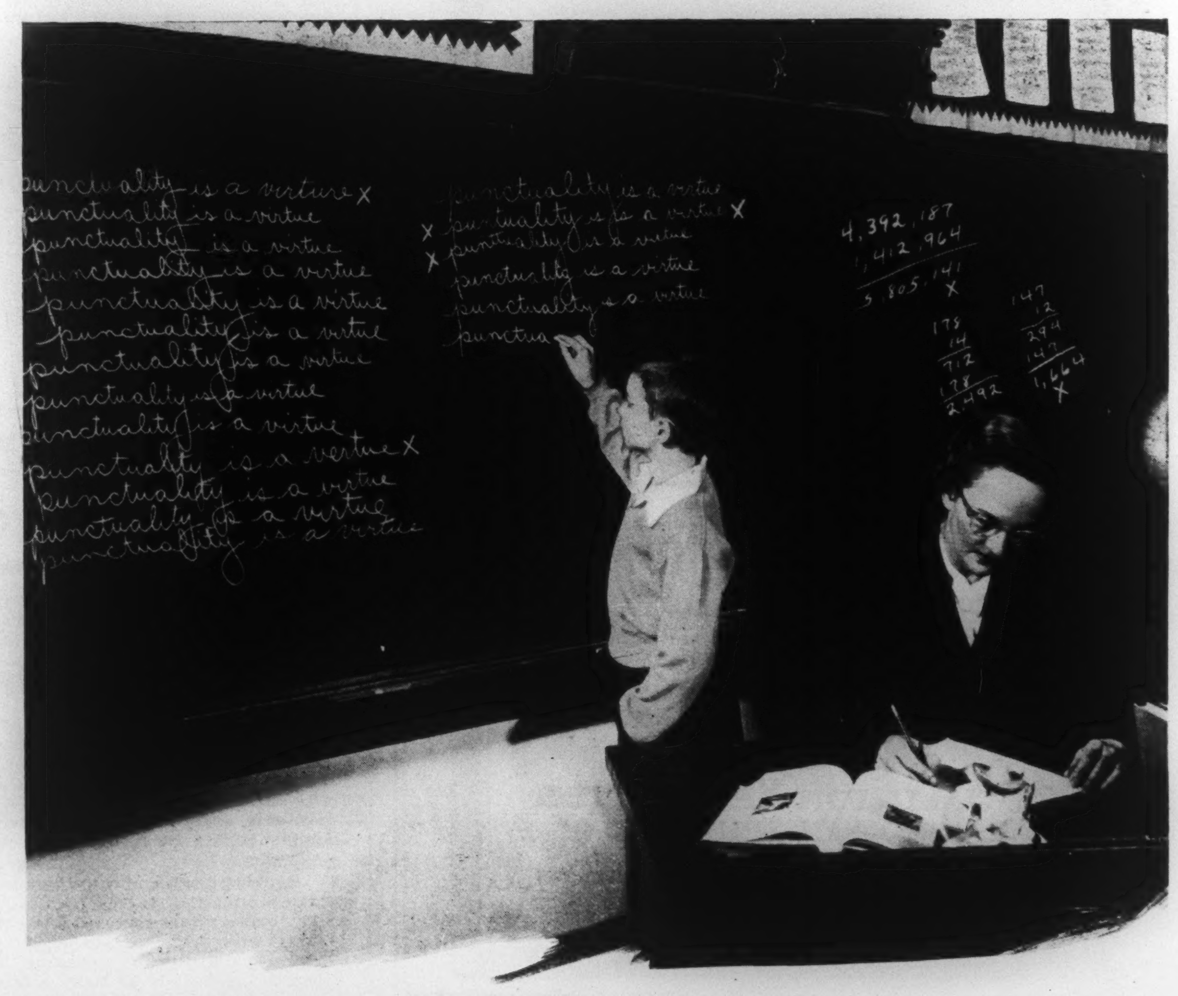

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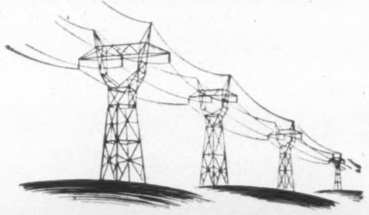

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C.S.F., Regina, Sask.—Results of operations of INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. for the first quarter of 1947 show a very sharp improvement in sales over the corresponding quarter of last year. These were valued at $96,358,213, up almost $37,000,000 or over 60 per cent from the value for the quarter ended March 31, 1946, of $59,491,499. A considerable part of the improvement was due to the much higher prices prevailing in the first quarter this year for newsprint, pulp and the kraft products of International, but a goodly portion was due to increased volume of sales in practically every department. There will be a further gain on a basis of prices for the second quarter of this year over the 1946 period through the increases in newsprint and pulp prices. Against this will be a fair offset in the cut of $5 and $10 per ton in a large portion of the company's kraft products. Another interesting item is that of taxes. U.S. levies for this year were $9,663,288 against $2,603,617, and Canadian $1,795,303 against $1,290,124.

E. S. J., Winnipeg, Man.— A new ore zone has been indicated from recent surface drilling in the northern section of the PERRON GOLD MINES property. This development is said to have opened up entirely new possibilities for the mine and if underground work confirms the results of drilling its profitable life will likely be considerably extended. Assays up to $42 per ton over 2.3 feet have been encountered. In 1946 production declined at Perron and net profit of 8.29 cents per share compared with 12.87 cents in the previous 12 months. Working capital advanced over $100,000 to $852,136. Ore reserves decreased from 200,934 tons to 174,000 tons. The company was more active in outside exploration work. While no ore was encountered at Kenda Pershing Mines (book value of Perron's investment is $65,000) sufficient encouragement was obtained to warrant further development. Work was temporarily discontinued on Seventh Malartic Mines (advances and book value of investment is $71,854) due to the excessive costs in going through overburden.

R. D. S., Westmount, Que.—The working capital of SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD. for the year ended March 31, 1947, increased to $2,269,021 from $1,789,122 a year ago. The company reported profit before taxes of $995,946 against $911,789 the preceding year. Net profit of the consolidated companies for April, 1947, was reported at $77,617 equal to 9.3 cents a share. In April, 1946, profits for the eastern (parent) company were $19,568 or 4.8 cents a share.

L. C. M., Denver, Col.—I look upon the possibilities of DISCOVERY YELLOWKNIFE MINES as quite interesting. Ira B. Joralemon, internationally known consulting geologist, recently reported on the property and stated that extensive surface trenching and diamond drilling has made it reasonably certain that it would be at least a small, rich mine. He pointed out that there are good chances of adding greatly to the tonnage, both by developing the present ore to greater depth and by searching for similar bodies under areas hidden by soil and muskeg. J. C. Byrne, president and managing director, advises that diamond drilling was carried on continuously until September 1, 1946, hence it had been possible to add substantially to the ore tonnage estimate of Mr. Joralemon who examined the property in June of last year. The company's consulting engineer estimates, Mr. Byrne states, an indicated 66,000 tons to the 300-foot level, plus an ad-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Looking Beyond the Boom

BY HARUSPEX

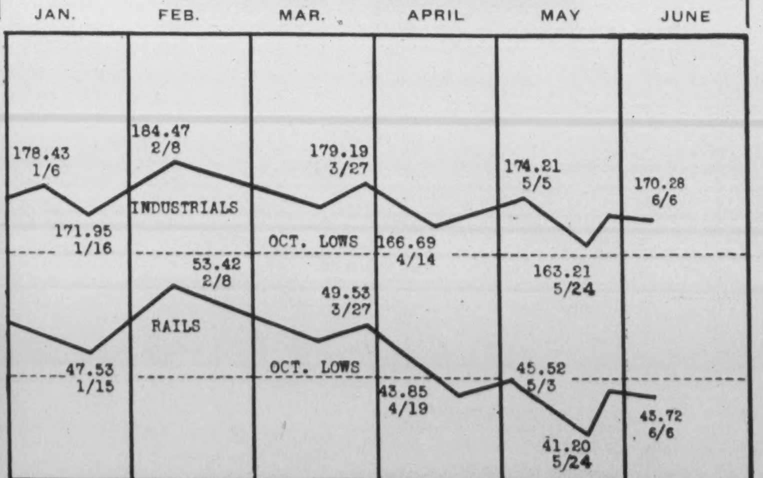
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, intermediate decline has subsequently been under way.

In appraising the current market, it is necessary to differentiate clearly between the intermediate and the longer-term backgrounds. The former is favorable, the latter, unfavorable, in our opinion. In the immediate picture is a high level of production and consumer demand with commodity prices holding fairly steady. Out of this are stemming favorable earnings reports and day-to-day increases in dividends. Against such a background, the majority of stocks, at existing prices, seem cheap.

Looking further ahead, there is cause for growing concern over the foreign situation. In the political field, the cleavage between statism and democracy increases. In the financial field, a shortage of dollars looms, with threat to weakened foreign economies and to our export markets. Domestically speaking, it is improbable that business can operate indefinitely at boom levels, meaning that downward readjustments will probably be witnessed before the year is over. Furthermore, there are serious imbalances in the price structure that are subject to correction.

Out of the favorable immediate background, intermediate stock market recovery of one or two months is possible and would seem probable if the Labor Bill is enacted into law. We would regard any such rally, however, as an interruption, feeling that the stock market's broader, or long-term, trend is downward.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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National Steel Car Corporation Limited
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1947, payable on July 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1947.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
1ST JULY, 1947
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.
5th June, 1947.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
DIVIDEND — PREFERRED STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
June 3rd, 1947.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
DIVIDEND — COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1947.

By Order of the Board
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
June 3rd, 1947.

ditional 66,000 tons to 500 feet. Drilling has shown that the dragfold becomes more open with depth, thus increases in dimensions, and will produce a greater volume of ore. The average uncut grade is estimated at $36.75 and the cut grade at $27.30. Sinking of a three-compartment shaft started in November and at last report was down 152 feet. A station was cut on the 125-foot level with 450 feet of drifting completed in the north zone and a crosscut to the west zone has advanced 100 feet. Excellent mill testing results are reported from the first of two ore shipments from the underground workings. A new financing agreement was recently effected, which, if fully exercised, will provide the company with $663,800 and will involve 763,211 shares. The sum of $660,000 is estimated as sufficient to complete the necessary development work and to bring the property into production. Since the present management became associated with the company in December, 1945, the sum of $450,000 has been expended on exploration and development of the property, on purchase of equipment and supplies, and completing property payments. The financing deal necessitated an increase in capital of 500,000 shares to 3,500,000 shares.

C. V. K., Peterborough, Ont.—Consolidated net profits of $370,337 were reported by STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LTD., for the year ended March 31, 1947, compared with $287,407 for the previous fiscal year. The 1947 net was after all charges and on providing for preferred dividends was equal to 60 cents a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the year. At March 31, 1946, 450,000 shares were outstanding and during the year an additional 300,000 shares were sold, bringing the authorized and issued common capital to 750,000 shares. Operating profit of $417,789 was up from $379,326, investment income of $173,747 from $63,557, while provision for income and excess profits taxes was reduced to $152,892 from $215,791. Earnings for the year ended March 31, 1946, included a credit of $125,000 representing a reserve against future decline in inventory values no longer required.

T. B. H., Victoria, B.C.—It has been recommended that a prospect shaft be sunk to 220 feet on the Rouyn property of CHESKIRK MINES and 2,000 feet of drives prosecuted at the 200 foot level to explore the three favorable zones indicated by diamond drilling. Approximately 29,000 feet of diamond drilling was completed in 53 holes. All the zones are said to be in good structure and carry gold values. The East zone, 600 feet long, carried gold values over widths up to 40 feet. The West zone, 900 feet to the west, is indicated for a length of 300 feet, while the Northwest zone, which may be an extension of the East zone has an indicated length of 300 feet. Diamond drilling of the first anomaly on the company's Lynn Lake, Manitoba, property showed good mineralization, considerable pyrrhotite with some copper, nickel and zinc present. A magnetometer survey has indicated other anomalies across the property.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

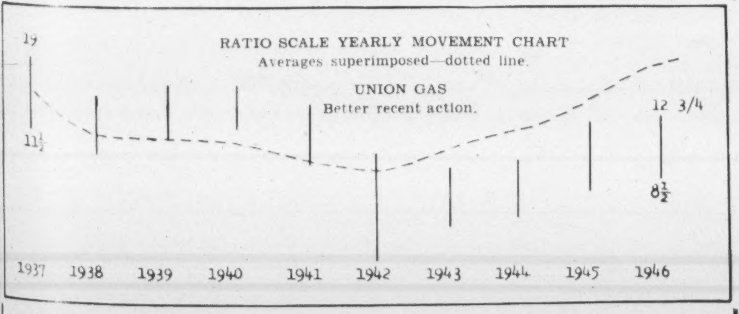
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

UNION GAS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

			Averages		Union Gas	
PRICE 30 May 1947	— $9.50					
YIELD	— 4.2% (?)	Last 1 month	Down	1.2%	Up	2.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 109	Last 12 months	Down	20.3%	Down	11.7%
GROUP	— "C"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	209.4%
RATING	— Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	33.4%



SUMMARY:—Readers of these analyses are aware that all active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) rise or fall with the averages. Although some may disagree because one of the stocks they hold may appear to lag on the advances, yet it is doubtful if any will argue against the statement that all stocks sold off badly in 1942.

From its peak price of 19 in 1937 to its low of 4⅛ in 1942, was a very great decline for Union Gas. As a matter of interest it did not sell as low in the depression year of 1932 (although selling slightly lower a year later.)

But since 1942 these shares have acted in a very average manner, in fact, during the past month and year they have been slightly above average.

The announcement of an interim dividend of .20 cents per share (the first since 1942) focuses attention on the changed conditions confronting this company. While there is no suggestion from any quarter as to future dividend action, the market itself seems to expect a further dividend this year of possibly the same amount, thus affording a yield of just over 4%—well in line with the average yield of all stocks.

With the assurance of a satisfactory long term supply of natural gas from the Panhandle, the market appears to suggest that the rating of these shares should be a little better than average.

Company Reports

Dominion Woollens

THE annual report of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, showed net profit of $101,149, constituting a substantial decline from the net of $219,424 reported for 1945.

Increases in raw material prices and increased prices for all supplies, higher wages and ceiling prices, were main factors in lower profits. During the year operations were devoted entirely to civilian goods and both physical and dollar volume were 5% higher than the previous year. Higher ceiling prices were granted as from Feb. 17, 1947. With return to normal cost-price relationship, the earnings will be considerably higher this year, it is stated. For the first four months of 1947, production both in physical quantity and dollar value was at considerably higher levels than for the same period last year. Renegotiation proceedings have been concluded for the principal war years 1940 to 1944 inclusive.

Net earnings for 1946 were $330,307, down from $526,886 for the previous year. Depreciation took $77,700, interest on funded debt $83,258, and income tax $68,200, down from $147,000 a year earlier. After payment of $106,645 in common dividends, up from $18,410, there was a deficit on income account for the year of $5,496, contrasting with a surplus of $201,014 for 1945. Working capital at Dec. 31, 1946, was $1,485,114, comparing with $1,720,529 at the end of 1945.

Wabasso Cotton

FEATURES of the annual report of the Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., for the fiscal year ended May 3, 1947, are a wide expansion in inventories, reflecting pressing demand for cotton textile products; a marked increase in fixed assets; and a moderate improvement in net earnings after all charges.

Net, including profit on sale of investments, etc., was equal to $5.80 a share on outstanding stock of company, which compared with $4.88 a share earned on similar basis for preceding year.

Effects of maintenance of price ceilings and continued operation of the commodity stabilization subsidy agreement served to restrict operating profits which were only slightly in excess of the previous year's figures at $1,296,551. Investment revenue, including profit on sale of investments, was about $22,650 higher at $119,745, bringing gross profit up to $1,416,296 as compared with $1,382,780. Deductions were mostly on a somewhat reduced scale, including depreciation down over $17,500 at $572,637 and taxes about $13,750 lower at $321,237. Net earnings, accordingly, were about $64,000 higher for the year at $405,294 and after dividends and adjustments, earned surplus increased during the year to $895,152 from $773,855 on the previous year's statement. Working capital as of May 3, 1947, was $2,321,400, comparing with $2,589,705 a year earlier.

Continental Casualty

SUBSTANTIAL increase in volume of business and in financial strength marked the progress of the Continental Casualty Company in 1946. Assets increased from $68,899,951 to $76,832,588 during the year, while the surplus as regards policyholders increased from $17,715,326 to $18,233,347, and the net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve, provision for unpaid claims, general contingency reserve, reserve for United States and Canadian income taxes and all liabilities, increased from $12,715,326 to $13,233,347. Net premiums written in 1946 amounted to $54,960,138, compared with $42,524,101 in the previous year, showing an increase of $12,436,037. In Canada, where the company has been doing business under Dominion license since 1917, the net premiums written in 1946 totalled $4,867,914, compared with $2,935,269 in 1945, showing an increase for the year of $1,932,645.

Progress Report

Canadian Food Products Limited has recently issued an interim report for the first half of its current fiscal year to April 19th, 1947.

During this period net profits available for the 4½% Preference Share dividends amounted to $9.45 per Share or more than four times dividend requirements.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Pension Plan Contributions Eligible --Deduction Under Income Tax Act

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is becoming more widely recognized all the time that one of the most effective ways in which to promote better permanent relations between labor and management is through the establishment of well-designed and adequate pension and insurance plans for employees.

As an incentive to both employers and employees, contributions to approved pension and superannuation plans are subject to reasonable deductions from income under the provisions of the Income War Tax Act, as outlined in this article.

THOSE interested in the establishment of superannuation or pension plans for employees will find a good deal of useful information in a recent memorandum issued by Deputy Minister F. A. Brown of the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, setting forth the requirements which must be met in order to render contributions to such plans eligible for income tax deductions.

Under the Income War Tax Act an employer is entitled to make a deduction from income of an amount not exceeding $900 in respect of the services rendered to the employer by any employee within the taxation year and which amount has been actually paid by the employer to an employees' superannuation or pension fund or plan approved by the Minister in respect of its constitution and operation for the taxation year.

Also the individual taxpayer is entitled to make a deduction from income of an amount not exceeding $900 in the taxation year actually retained by the employer from the remuneration of the taxpayer of an employees' superannuation or pension fund or plan in respect of services rendered in the taxation year or paid by a taxpayer who is a member of a trade union as part of his union dues; and he is entitled to a similar deduction in respect of amounts paid in the taxation year to such plan for services rendered by him previous to the taxation year while he was not a contributor.

Special Payments

In cases where special payments are made by an employer into a superannuation or pension fund in respect of past services of employees in order to put the fund on a basis of actuarial solvency, the employer, if the whole amount is paid in one year, is entitled to make a deduction of one-tenth of the amount in each of ten successive years, commencing with the year in which the payment is made; or, if one-tenth of the amount is paid pursuant to a plan whereby the whole amount is to be paid over a period of years, the employer is entitled to deduct the amount paid in the taxation year.

As pointed out, these provisions to a certain extent are in effect not a tax exemption but a deferment of taxes on deferred income, that is, the income is earned by the employee but payment is deferred until the later years of his life. Such a departure from the general tenor of the Income Tax Act, Deputy Minister Brown says, obviously can only be permitted under Ministerial supervision, and that it is only proper that the Department should endeavor to ensure that the various plans are set up in accordance with sound principles, "although naturally the Government can and does assume no responsibility for the safeguarding of the relative funds."

Only contributions under plans approved by the Department of National Revenue are eligible for income tax deductions, and in order to meet with such approval a pension plan must be a definite continuing undertaking set forth in writing and communicated to all persons concerned. It must be designed to provide periodical payments during the lifetime of the employees covered by the plan when they retire from active employment.

Who May Set Up Plan

It is provided that any employer, whether a corporation, company, association, society, partnership, or sole proprietorship, may set up a plan for bona fide employees on the payroll, including officers and directors if such persons are actually in receipt of salary or wages from the employer. It is to be noted that an agreement among a group of employees to contribute mutually for their old age will not be deemed to be a pension plan.

While the coverage under a pension plan may be restricted to well-defined classes of employees, such restriction may not be partial or create discrimination. Where the class or classes eligible have been determined, all employees included must be eligible. The coverage of a class may be subject to reasonable restrictions as to minimum age, maximum age and minimum length of service before entry, but the waiting period should not exceed ten years nor the minimum age of entry be later than thirty-five. Different terms of eligibility are allowed as between male and female employees.

Contributions Irrevocable

It is pointed out that the requirements as to the inclusion of all employees within an eligible class applies only to full-time employees. Also, that the plan must cover only employees, and that partners or sole proprietors must not be covered, nor their wives even though they be in receipt of a salary or wage from the partnership or proprietorship. As to the amount of the pension, it must be determined by an equitable formula and must not be excessive. For example, a pension of 50 per cent of the average salary for the five-year period prior to retirement is deemed reasonable and anything over 70 per cent is deemed excessive.

Contributions to the pension plan may be made jointly by the employer and employee or by the employer only. A pension plan to which the employees only contribute will not be approved. Employer contributions must be made irrevocably and must not under any circumstances revert to or for the benefit of the employer. Where the plan provides for a contribution by the employee, such contribution must be made by way of periodical deduction by the employer from salary or wages paid to such employee.

It is a requirement of all pension plans that the right to pension benefits purchased by the employer must vest absolutely in the employee within a determinable period. Any delay in vesting beyond age 50 must be substantiated by adequate reasons. The employee must at all times have full vested rights in any benefits purchased by contributions made by him under the terms of the plan in respect of either future or past service.

It is provided that a pension plan may include a provision for certain insurance benefits to be paid in the event of death prior to retirement, but that portion of the contribution

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which is applied to the purchase of life benefit must be segregated and determined apart from that which is applied to purchase pension benefits. The maximum amount of insurance on any one life which will be approved under the plan is $20,000.

When any employee or group of employees is excluded from life insurance protection by reason of being ineligible for such protection, the plan will not be approved unless such employee or group of employees is included without discrimination for pension benefits. Where a pension plan is operated jointly with a group life insurance contract, then the payments made under the group insurance contract will be dealt with as under a separate contract.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Could you give me any information as to the financial standing and background of the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, whose advertisement appeared in a recent issue of your paper? I have an application pending with this company, but before completing it I feel that I should find out more about it.

M.J.J., Belleville, Ont.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, with head office in Boston, Mass., and Canadian head office in Toronto, has been in business since 1909, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1913. There were two companies originally, the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company and the Loyal Protective Insurance Company, the two being merged in 1937 under the present title. As the company is regularly licensed in Canada, has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and maintains assets in this country in excess of its Canadian liabilities, it is safe to insure with. It occupies a strong financial position, and all claims are readily collectable.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

with extraction. Development work continued to disclose short shoots of ore in the porphyry on the lower levels, and J. M. Cunningham-Dunlop, president, states it is planned to concentrate development in the region of the 5,000-foot level during the next two years. Broken ore reserves at the year end amounted to 75,172 tons with an estimated average value of $10.33. Net profit was $159,677, equal to 5.77 cents per share as compared with $285,829 or 10.33 cents in 1945. Net working capital including supplies, with securities taken at market value, as at the year end amounted to $1,058,627. This figure is $280,619 lower than at the same time a year ago and the difference is mostly accounted for by the devaluation of the market value of some of the securities held. It is felt, however, under more favorable conditions these securities will recover in value.

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Net profit of the International Nickel Company of Canada and subsidiaries for the three months ending March 31, 1947, in terms of U.S. currency was $7,929,845 after all charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 50 cents per share on the common stock. This compares with a net profit of $10,125,343, equal to 66 cents a common share, in the preceding quarter, and $5,588,055, or 35 cents a share, in the three months ending March 31, 1946. The balance sheet shows current assets of $160,126,004, which compares with $154,976,764 for the preceding quarter and $138,527,869 for the first quarter of 1946.

•

Large-scale construction operations on the Snare River hydro-electric power project north of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories will be resumed with spring break-up, it has been announced by the Hon. J. A. Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources. This northerly power development was begun early last year as an essential means of expediting the economic development of the Territories and to meet the growing demand for electric energy for the mining and other enterprises in the Yellowknife region. It is planned to have the construction completed and the plant ready for operation in the latter part of 1948. The present undertaking, which comprises the construction of a dam on the Snare River and a power-house with a capacity of 8,000 horsepower, is the first stage of a larger project which envisages a final installed capacity of some 30,000 horsepower.

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Shell Exploration New Brunswick Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, has acquired an interest from the New Brunswick Oilfields Limited in three million acres in New Brunswick for the purpose of exploring for oil and gas. Shell already has several geological parties in the field carrying out preliminary surveys.

•

Lateral work is now underway on two levels at Regcourt Gold Mines, in Vauquelin township, northwestern Quebec, where the shaft has been completed to a depth of 544 feet after experiencing considerable trouble with water flows. Drifting and crosscutting is proceeding on the 200-foot level and crosscutting on the 300-foot horizon. It is not the intention to commence immediately the opening of the two lower levels. The vein being drifted on at 200 feet shows considerable free gold. Visible gold was also encountered in a narrow vein in crosscutting at 300 feet.

•

Magnet Consolidated Mines, in the Little Long Lac area, reports production of $340,746 and a net loss for the year of $19,962, before making any provision for depletion. Net working capital at the end of the year was $244,592. Ore reserves are estimated 36,500 tons averaging 0.338 oz. per ton, with an additional possible reserve of 15,500 tons of 0.379 oz. grade; the latter blocks have not been developed enough for inclusion in the ore reserve estimate. Preparations are now going ahead to develop the bottom or 11th level by sinking a winze. It is proposed to open two levels at 150-foot intervals. Cyril W. Knight, president, says in the annual report that there is definite proof that gold-bearing mineralization of the MacLeod-Cockshutt character occurs in several localities at Magnet.

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"Smelters" in B.C. One of Our Chief Assets

By W. L. MacTAVISH

In the Kootenay Valley in British Columbia, far off the beaten track, the world's greatest lead-zinc mine and the world's greatest lead-zinc smelter are hard at work, constituting one of Canada's greatest industrial and trade assets. The war years over, with their record of useful production in the Allied cause, the call for the products of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has not slackened in peace-time.

ONE of Canada's greatest industrial assets is one that comparatively few Canadians have ever seen and that few ever hear about except by way of an annual financial report. It is the sprawling plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., and the huge Sullivan mine at Kimberley. Since this one plant sells, in one year, mostly abroad, products of smelter and chemical processes to the total value of $72,872,213 (1946 figures, and steadily increasing) Canadians might well give it a little more attention.

It is the largest lead-zinc smelter in the world, and the Sullivan mine is the largest lead-zinc mine in the world. Its fertilizer plants also rank now as among the world's largest. That may sound like a lot of superlatives, but no one after visiting the mine and smelter will be inclined to doubt them.

Further, for those who might be inclined to visit Trail and Kimberley to see and observe this giant among Canadian industries, it may be told that they are located in one of the most magnificently scenic sections of the Dominion. The Kootenay Valley is off the beaten track, but those who live there and those who have visited it swear it is without peer in Canada for its manifold attractions of blue-green lakes and rivers, its tumbling waterfalls, it gamy trout and black bass, and deer, moose, elk, mountain goat and bear in uncounted numbers for big game.

How true it is that the Kootenay country is off the beaten trail may be judged from the fact that the small party of Vancouver men with which the writer recently visited Trail and Kimberley and Nelson were almost completely strangers to it. The party, organized by John MacRae, superintendent of the Bank of Montreal in B.C., consisted of Mr. MacRae, W. G. Murrin, a director of the bank and former president of the B.C. Electric Company; John A. Humbird, a director of the bank and former president of Seaboard Lumber Sales; H. K. Travers, consul-general of the United States; George O. Vale, manager of the Royal Trust company, and the writer.

Of the six, only Mr. MacRae had been there before, on bank business, when the enlarged bank premises at Nelson were opened. This trip was to open enlarged premises at Trail—an enlargement necessitated in some degree by the fact that the Consolidated now has 9,000 people on its payroll.

War Demands

Like most great industries, the Consolidated both gained and lost during the war and as a result of war demands. In response to British demands, its staff of young scientists and executives worked long hours, day in and day out, to step up production of lead and zinc, two metals of supreme importance to the war effort and in extremely short supply. They cut corners, developed new processes, neglected ordinary maintenance, mined the richest ore in the Sullivan regardless of commercial considerations—and they got the metals out in unprecedented quantities.

Consolidated also built two great chemical plants, one near Calgary, the other at Warfield, which is just outside of Trail, for the production of ammonium for explosives, and the "heavy water" plant at Warfield for the United States. Altogether it may be said, as Consolidated officials modestly claim, they made a distinct contribution to the success of the war effort. Outsiders have applied the adjective "magnificent" and it seems justified.

Now Consolidated is pretty well back on a peace footing. The two big chemical plants at Calgary and Warfield were bought from the government for $7,500,000, and are producing fertilizer in enormous quantities — altogether about 670 tons a day. Maintenance work deferred during the war has been stepped up, both in the mine and the smelter, so it is practically back to normal. The young scientists and executives still work hard and enthusiastically, but not the 20-hour day that was pretty much usual in the war years. And the new processes developed in the strain of war are paying off in faster, cleaner separation and production of the metals.

Figures for 1946 may be regarded as fairly standard for peace-time operations, though they will be somewhat increased this year. And, if Ralph W. Diamond, vice-president and general manager, is correct in his prognostications, the figures for fertilizer production will grow so rapidly in years to come that they may in time be multiplied several times. Of that, more later.

For 1946 the figures were 165,849 tons of lead, 135,274 tons of zinc, 18,063 ounces of gold, 6,008,092 ounces of silver, 316 tons of cadmium, 375,595 tons of sulphuric acid, and 484,720 tons of sulphur and fertilizers. (Cadmium, if you must know, is a light, bright metal used as an alloy in bearings. It dissolves in hot water. There is another small by-product, bismuth, a metal in familiar medical use.)

The silver, by the way, is just found money to Consolidated. In separating the other metals the silver is floated off too, and at present silver prices, is not to be sneezed at.

The place to start viewing Consolidated operations is at Kimberley, where the Sullivan mine is located. Kimberley, by rail or road, is about 200 miles from Trail—maybe 80 as the crow flies. The story of the Sullivan goes away back to 1892, and like most of the stories of the Kootenays, it is a story of frustration and grief. The Kootenays are full of ghost towns, and the record is one of boom and bust.

Defied Science

The richness of Sullivan ore was realized when the outcropping was discovered in 1892, but the complexity of the ore defied the science of the day. In 1909 the Consolidated bought the mine and managed to make some use of the ore by sorting it on the surface and smelting it at Trail. It was not until 1919 that the selective flotation process was developed—in no small part by the efforts of Ralph W. Diamond, a young Toronto University graduate who had been put in charge of flotation experiments by Anaconda in Montana a few years earlier, at a time when not 50 men in all the world were interested in flotation. Now the flotation processes as developed easily separate all the ores, and the Sullivan has become one of the outstanding mines in the world.

Sullivan is a "hillfull" of lead and zinc and iron ore. The iron isn't used—the iron tailings, with too much sulphur in them to be economically used at present, are dumped into the lake, where they constitute 40,000,000 tons of a potential resource. The tunnel enters the hill on the level, runs in a little more than a mile, and encounters the ore body. Operations are carried on 700 feet above and 600 feet below the level of the tunnel. There is a conveyor belt system in the workings approximately 2500 feet long. The ore comes out in electric trainloads.

At present the ore is carried by C.P.R. trains down the hill to the concentrator. Now a tunnel two miles long is being driven through a mountainside and when it is completed the ore trains will run directly to the concentrator in the valley below. In the concentrator the ores are ground by steel balls until, with the admixture of water, they resemble a nice gooey mud, and then the flotation process starts. The lead and zinc concentrates are shipped to Trail, and the tin concentrate is electrically smelted on the spot to produce tin bullion.

The huge plant at Trail carries the process further, separating and refining the lead, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium and bismuth. Some customs smelting from smaller mines in the Kootenays is also carried on. Readers will doubtless remember horrendous stories a few years ago about the devastating effect of fumes from the Trail smelter on vegetation in the area, and extending far south into the United States, about which an international commission held hearings.

A Happy Ending

There is a most satisfactory report on this. The fumes are now going into commercial production of fertilizer, and Trail is blooming, with beautiful flower gardens, flowering shrubbery and trees.

The company reports cautiously that they have in sight now more ore than in 1940, when Sir Edward Beattie, then president, reported with equal caution that there was sufficient in sight then for 20 years' operations at the present level. Exploration work never ceases.

One of the features of the Sullivan mine is the mine model, a remarkable production showing all the ore bodies located in the mountain. It has cost the company $75,000 to construct, but it is worth it to the mine engineers in guiding their diamond drilling operations.

The chemical plant at Warfield, which is a level plateau just above Trail, and the similar plant at Calgary, producing between them about 500,000 tons of fertilizer in the form of ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and superphosphates, as well as various heavy chemicals, have great bearing on the company's future. Mr. Diamond is convinced the prairie farmers alone in years to come will be using 500,000 tons of fertilizer for the sake of increased production per acre, weed control, and insurance against adverse weather. Government tests have definitely established an improvement of six bushels per acre of wheat by its use. At present there is demand for more fertilizer than can be supplied, in the United States, Hawaii, Japan, India, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Australia.

There is space for just a word about the Consolidated personnel. R. E. Stavert of New York is the president, and the head office and sales department are in Montreal. On the ground is Ralph W. Diamond, vice-president and general manager.

He has surrounded himself with a group of young executives, as keen and impressive a group of young men as could be found anywhere. There must be something in the Kootenay atmosphere, for these men, though most of them are university graduates in mining, metallurgy or chemical engineering, and most of them have been with Consolidated for 20 years, all look to be about 30.

There is W. S. Kirkpatrick, assistant general manager, tall and rawboned; J. R. (Joe) Giegerich, mine superintendent, born of a pioneer family in the Kootenays; H. R. (Bert) Banks, superintendent of the concentrator at Kimberley and an outstanding citizen of that progressive community; R. R. McNaughton, manager of the metallurgical division; E. A. G. Colls, manager of the chemicals and fertilizer division; W. G. Jewitt, superintendent of exploration; Dr. C. O. Swanson, chief geologist; R. D. Perry, who heads the important research and development division; P. F. McIntyre, once a noted hockey player for the University of Toronto, who is personnel manager; E. M. Styles, chief engineer; E. G. Randall, chief accountant; A. L. Johannson, general solicitor, and A. L. Irwin, purchasing agent.

And two others worth mention—Jim Briden, executive assistant to the president, and Jack Salter, assistant personnel manager. It is a young, keen, able crew, and Mr. Diamond takes understandable pride in it.

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